

# The Massillon Independent

MASSILLON, OHIO, APRIL 20, 1893

XXXII—NO. 2.

WHOLE NO 1698

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**ATTORNEYS.**  
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law,  
No. 10, Commercial, Commissioner of  
Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania,  
and Notary Public Office second floor, over  
Gold's jewelry store, South Erie street,  
Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to  
all business entrusted to his care in Stark  
and the adjoining counties.

**BANKS.**  
GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad  
Block. Dealer in promissory notes,  
manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Col-  
lections made in all cities and towns in the  
United States.  
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio  
Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt,  
Cashier.

**DRUGGISTS.**  
Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines  
and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy  
Articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera  
House Massillon, Ohio.

**PHYSICIANS.**  
DR. W. H. KILLAND, Homeopathic Prac-  
titioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Mas-  
sillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

**HARDWARE.**  
S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and  
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

**MANUFACTORIES.**  
RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Tresh-  
ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable  
Truction Engines, Horse powers, Saw  
Mills, etc.  
MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corbin  
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a  
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black-  
smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-  
turers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer  
Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac-  
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General  
Iron Structures.

**GROCERIES.**  
D. WATKINS & SON, Established in 1832  
at Forwarding and Commission Merchant  
and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce.  
Ware house in Watkiss' Block, Exchange  
street.

**JEWELERS.**  
C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store  
E. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,  
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-  
struments, etc. No. 6 South Erie street.

**Traveler's Register**  
Trains leave and depart on Standard time  
minutes slower than city time.

**CLEVELAND & WHEELING**  
NORTH.  
No. 34 (starts here) 4:25 a. m.  
No. 35 4:50 a. m.  
No. 36 5:15 a. m.  
No. 37 5:40 a. m.  
No. 38 6:05 a. m.  
No. 39 6:30 a. m.  
No. 40 6:55 a. m.  
No. 41 7:20 a. m.  
No. 42 7:45 a. m.  
No. 43 8:10 a. m.  
No. 44 8:35 a. m.  
No. 45 9:00 a. m.  
No. 46 9:25 a. m.  
No. 47 9:50 a. m.  
No. 48 10:15 a. m.  
No. 49 10:40 a. m.  
No. 50 11:05 a. m.  
No. 51 11:30 a. m.  
No. 52 11:55 a. m.  
No. 53 12:20 p. m.  
No. 54 12:45 p. m.  
No. 55 1:10 p. m.  
No. 56 1:35 p. m.  
No. 57 2:00 p. m.  
No. 58 2:25 p. m.  
No. 59 2:50 p. m.  
No. 60 3:15 p. m.  
No. 61 3:40 p. m.  
No. 62 4:05 p. m.  
No. 63 4:30 p. m.  
No. 64 4:55 p. m.  
No. 65 5:20 p. m.  
No. 66 5:45 p. m.  
No. 67 6:10 p. m.  
No. 68 6:35 p. m.  
No. 69 7:00 p. m.  
No. 70 7:25 p. m.  
No. 71 7:50 p. m.  
No. 72 8:15 p. m.  
No. 73 8:40 p. m.  
No. 74 9:05 p. m.  
No. 75 9:30 p. m.  
No. 76 9:55 p. m.  
No. 77 10:20 p. m.  
No. 78 10:45 p. m.  
No. 79 11:10 p. m.  
No. 80 11:35 p. m.  
No. 81 12:00 a. m.  
No. 82 12:25 a. m.  
No. 83 12:50 a. m.  
No. 84 1:15 a. m.  
No. 85 1:40 a. m.  
No. 86 2:05 a. m.  
No. 87 2:30 a. m.  
No. 88 2:55 a. m.  
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No. 90 3:45 a. m.  
No. 91 4:10 a. m.  
No. 92 4:35 a. m.  
No. 93 5:00 a. m.  
No. 94 5:25 a. m.  
No. 95 5:50 a. m.  
No. 96 6:15 a. m.  
No. 97 6:40 a. m.  
No. 98 7:05 a. m.  
No. 99 7:30 a. m.  
No. 100 7:55 a. m.

**WHEELING & LAKE ERIE**  
GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.  
No. 2 (starts here) 4:25 a. m.  
No. 3 4:50 a. m.  
No. 4 5:15 a. m.  
No. 5 5:40 a. m.  
No. 6 6:05 a. m.  
No. 7 6:30 a. m.  
No. 8 6:55 a. m.  
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No. 10 7:45 a. m.  
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No. 12 8:35 a. m.  
No. 13 9:00 a. m.  
No. 14 9:25 a. m.  
No. 15 9:50 a. m.  
No. 16 10:15 a. m.  
No. 17 10:40 a. m.  
No. 18 11:05 a. m.  
No. 19 11:30 a. m.  
No. 20 11:55 a. m.  
No. 21 12:20 p. m.  
No. 22 12:45 p. m.  
No. 23 1:10 p. m.  
No. 24 1:35 p. m.  
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No. 32 4:55 p. m.  
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No. 36 6:35 p. m.  
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No. 44 9:55 p. m.  
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No. 46 10:45 p. m.  
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No. 56 2:55 a. m.  
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No. 58 3:45 a. m.  
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No. 63 5:50 a. m.  
No. 64 6:15 a. m.  
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No. 67 7:30 a. m.  
No. 68 7:55 a. m.  
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No. 70 8:45 a. m.  
No. 71 9:10 a. m.  
No. 72 9:35 a. m.  
No. 73 10:00 a. m.  
No. 74 10:25 a. m.  
No. 75 10:50 a. m.  
No. 76 11:15 a. m.  
No. 77 11:40 a. m.  
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No. 80 12:55 p. m.  
No. 81 1:20 p. m.  
No. 82 1:45 p. m.  
No. 83 2:10 p. m.  
No. 84 2:35 p. m.  
No. 85 3:00 p. m.  
No. 86 3:25 p. m.  
No. 87 3:50 p. m.  
No. 88 4:15 p. m.  
No. 89 4:40 p. m.  
No. 90 5:05 p. m.  
No. 91 5:30 p. m.  
No. 92 5:55 p. m.  
No. 93 6:20 p. m.  
No. 94 6:45 p. m.  
No. 95 7:10 p. m.  
No. 96 7:35 p. m.  
No. 97 8:00 p. m.  
No. 98 8:25 p. m.  
No. 99 8:50 p. m.  
No. 100 9:15 p. m.

**CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.**  
Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville  
NORTH.  
No. 25, Exp. 4:15 a. m. No. 26, Exp. 4:45 a. m.  
No. 27, Exp. 5:15 a. m. No. 28, Exp. 5:45 a. m.  
No. 29, Exp. 6:15 a. m. No. 30, Exp. 6:45 a. m.  
No. 31, Exp. 7:15 a. m. No. 32, Exp. 7:45 a. m.  
No. 33, Exp. 8:15 a. m. No. 34, Exp. 8:45 a. m.  
No. 35, Exp. 9:15 a. m. No. 36, Exp. 9:45 a. m.  
No. 37, Exp. 10:15 a. m. No. 38, Exp. 10:45 a. m.  
No. 39, Exp. 11:15 a. m. No. 40, Exp. 11:45 a. m.  
No. 41, Exp. 12:15 p. m. No. 42, Exp. 12:45 p. m.  
No. 43, Exp. 1:15 p. m. No. 44, Exp. 1:45 p. m.  
No. 45, Exp. 2:15 p. m. No. 46, Exp. 2:45 p. m.  
No. 47, Exp. 3:15 p. m. No. 48, Exp. 3:45 p. m.  
No. 49, Exp. 4:15 p. m. No. 50, Exp. 4:45 p. m.  
No. 51, Exp. 5:15 p. m. No. 52, Exp. 5:45 p. m.  
No. 53, Exp. 6:15 p. m. No. 54, Exp. 6:45 p. m.  
No. 55, Exp. 7:15 p. m. No. 56, Exp. 7:45 p. m.  
No. 57, Exp. 8:15 p. m. No. 58, Exp. 8:45 p. m.  
No. 59, Exp. 9:15 p. m. No. 60, Exp. 9:45 p. m.  
No. 61, Exp. 10:15 p. m. No. 62, Exp. 10:45 p. m.  
No. 63, Exp. 11:15 p. m. No. 64, Exp. 11:45 p. m.  
No. 65, Exp. 12:15 a. m. No. 66, Exp. 12:45 a. m.  
No. 67, Exp. 1:15 a. m. No. 68, Exp. 1:45 a. m.  
No. 69, Exp. 2:15 a. m. No. 70, Exp. 2:45 a. m.  
No. 71, Exp. 3:15 a. m. No. 72, Exp. 3:45 a. m.  
No. 73, Exp. 4:15 a. m. No. 74, Exp. 4:45 a. m.  
No. 75, Exp. 5:15 a. m. No. 76, Exp. 5:45 a. m.  
No. 77, Exp. 6:15 a. m. No. 78, Exp. 6:45 a. m.  
No. 79, Exp. 7:15 a. m. No. 80, Exp. 7:45 a. m.  
No. 81, Exp. 8:15 a. m. No. 82, Exp. 8:45 a. m.  
No. 83, Exp. 9:15 a. m. No. 84, Exp. 9:45 a. m.  
No. 85, Exp. 10:15 a. m. No. 86, Exp. 10:45 a. m.  
No. 87, Exp. 11:15 a. m. No. 88, Exp. 11:45 a. m.  
No. 89, Exp. 12:15 p. m. No. 90, Exp. 12:45 p. m.  
No. 91, Exp. 1:15 p. m. No. 92, Exp. 1:45 p. m.  
No. 93, Exp. 2:15 p. m. No. 94, Exp. 2:45 p. m.  
No. 95, Exp. 3:15 p. m. No. 96, Exp. 3:45 p. m.  
No. 97, Exp. 4:15 p. m. No. 98, Exp. 4:45 p. m.  
No. 99, Exp. 5:15 p. m. No. 100, Exp. 5:45 p. m.

**CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R.**  
GOING NORTH.  
Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 6:25 a. m.  
Leave Canton at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Massillon  
at 8:25 a. m. Leave Massillon at 10:25 a. m.,  
arrive at Canton at 11:25 a. m. Leave Canton  
at 1:25 p. m., arrive at Massillon at 2:25 p. m.  
Leave Massillon at 4:25 p. m., arrive at Canton  
at 5:25 p. m. Leave Canton at 7:25 p. m.,  
arrive at Massillon at 8:25 p. m. Leave Massillon  
at 10:25 p. m., arrive at Canton at 11:25 p. m.

**GOING SOUTH.**  
Leave Canton at 9:30 a. m., arrive at Massillon  
at 10:30 a. m. Leave Massillon at 12:30 p. m.,  
arrive at Canton at 1:30 p. m. Leave Canton  
at 3:30 p. m., arrive at Massillon at 4:30 p. m.  
Leave Massillon at 6:30 p. m., arrive at Canton  
at 7:30 p. m. Leave Canton at 9:30 p. m.,  
arrive at Massillon at 10:30 p. m. Leave Massillon  
at 12:30 a. m., arrive at Canton at 1:30 a. m.

**CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWAY**  
Cars depart on city (am) time.  
Regular trains between Massillon and Can-  
ton leave from city park house, 6:00 a. m.,  
11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m.,  
9:00 p. m. Trains returning  
leave from the public square, Canton, at the  
above hours, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 11  
p. m.

**SPECIAL SERVICE.**  
For special service or more particular in-  
formation inquire of F. H. KILLWICK,  
General Agent,  
Massillon, O.

**Notice to Contractors.**  
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th  
day of April, A. D. 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m. bids  
will be received for the erection of a hospital  
on the Stark County Infirmary farm at a  
cost not to exceed \$10,000 and shall be built  
according to plans and specifications on file  
in the office of the County Commissioners of  
Stark County, Ohio. Each bid must be accom-  
panied by a certified check not less than  
\$500 as a guarantee that the bidder will enter  
into the contract if awarded to him. The  
check will be returned if no bid is served  
and if a bid is served it will be served  
to the lowest bidder.  
L. A. LITCHER, Auditor,  
Clerk of Board.

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.**  
The undersigned has been duly appointed  
executor of the estate of Mary Ann Madison  
late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.  
Dated the 20th day of April, 1893.  
CARROLL B. ALLEN, Executor.

## TO PACIFY THE PEOPLE

Belgian Legislators Vote For  
Universal Suffrage.

THE RIOTING STILL CONTINUES.

A Number of Strikers Killed and Others  
Wounded by the Soldiers—Extra  
Troops Being Called Out For Fear of  
More Trouble.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—The chamber of  
representatives reassembled after the  
preparation of the reports on the revision  
of the constitution, and by a vote  
of 119 against 112, with 14 abstentions  
from voting, universal suffrage, with  
a provision for plural voting by the  
classes owning property, according to  
the amount and situation of the property.  
Cheers within the chamber were followed  
by prodigious acclamations from the  
enormous crowd that awaited the result  
of the voting outside the chamber. The  
greatest enthusiasm was displayed every-  
where, and the people joined in a jubilee  
in honor of great triumph which they  
had achieved.

It is expected that the decision in favor  
of universal suffrage will have an alloy-  
ing effect upon the popular excitement  
and agitation, which had been rapidly  
assuming the dimensions of a general  
insurrection. The dread of a terrible  
uprising of the people, similar to that of  
the French revolution in its resist-  
less rage against privilege and power,  
had the effect of bringing the chamber  
of representatives around to the decision  
of the voting outside the chamber. The  
most serious disturbance was  
among the candlemakers at Bourgen-  
hout, near Antwerp. Those who re-  
mained at work were attacked by the  
strikers and the troops were called upon  
to protect the workers and restore  
order. The strikers continued their at-  
tacks as though no troops were present.  
On a full run, with leveled bayonets,  
the soldiers charged upon the rioters  
and drove them away. Four of the  
strikers were killed and 15 others re-  
ceived minor or less serious bayonet  
wounds. It is certain that some of the  
wounded will die. In Antwerp the out-  
break was more threatening, despite the  
fact that extraordinary military pre-  
cautions have been taken to preserve the  
peace. Among the more prominent of  
the agitators in Antwerp are a number  
of anarchists. Of these two, Fabry and  
Welters, were placed under arrest.

While troops are being called in readiness  
for disturbances that are threat-  
ened in all parts of the kingdom, it is  
feared that the worst may come from  
other parts of the continent. There is a  
tendency for an epidemic of socialistic  
breaks, but all the powers realize the  
danger of the Belgium situation. The  
French government has instructed the  
governments of the northern industrial  
towns to expel any foreigners who may  
be organizing to assist in the revolution  
in Belgium. The Belgian socialists at  
Roubaix have resolved to disregard  
these measures and have met and pro-  
posed a resolution declaring their readi-  
ness to subscribe and otherwise assist  
their brethren in Belgium. A large  
proportion of the miners at Roubaix,  
Armentieres, Pas-de-Calais and other  
districts adjoining the Belgian frontier,  
are naturalized Belgians, and the French  
socialists are making efforts to induce  
them to strike in order to assist the  
agitation in Belgium by stopping the sup-  
plies of Belgian customers.

The Arbitration Conference.

PARIS, April 19.—At the sitting of the  
Baring committee of arbitration, Mr.  
J. C. Condert of counsel for the  
United States, continued his speech in  
support of the American contention.  
He recapitulated the arguments ad-  
vanced last week, and then proceeded to  
show that the jurisdiction of the United  
States had always been based upon prop-  
erty interest, and that the power real-  
ized over the sea. Mr. Condert quoted from  
diplomatic correspondence, and from the  
opinions of English jurists regarding the  
issue issued by Russia in 1821. Amer-  
ica and Great Britain had jointly pro-  
tested against this seizure, but Great Brit-  
ain had withdrawn her protest because  
of the Monroe doctrine.

A Palace on Fire.

BERLIN, April 19.—A fire broke out in  
the eastern wing of the Hohenzollern  
palace at Signaringen, and did an im-  
mense amount of damage before the  
flames were extinguished. The palace  
stands on a rock rising abruptly from  
the Danube, and was extremely diffi-  
cult to get sufficient water to the high  
altitude.

To Pray For Rain.

ROME, April 19.—The pope has ordered  
that prayers for rain be made by Catholics  
throughout Italy. Rain has not  
fallen for two months. In other coun-  
tries of Southern Europe the drought has  
been less persistent. In Southern Russia  
the crops have suffered great damage.

A Duchess in Jail.

LONDON, April 19.—The dowager  
duchess of Sutherland has been com-  
mitted to Holloway prison under a sentence  
of imprisonment for six weeks imposed  
by Sir Francis Jeune, president of the  
court of probate, for contempt of court.

A Disastrous Conflagration.

BUDA PEST, April 19.—The village of  
Jaszladany has been visited by a most  
disastrous conflagration. One hundred  
and twenty houses were destroyed and  
two persons were killed.

## NEW LAWS IN OHIO.

An Important Street Railway Measure  
Passed and a Bit of Other Legislation.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—As was  
anticipated, the house committee on  
corporations reported back the Strehli  
street railroad bill. It was promptly  
passed by the house. Mr. Tischbein  
procured the adoption of an amendment  
reading thus: "Provided, however,  
there shall not be any change made in  
the percentage on gross earnings and  
car license fees that may be required to  
be paid on such street railway route or  
routes or any portion of the same, or  
any extension of such route or routes."

The amendment is inserted at the end of  
line fifteen of the bill, at the end of the  
preceding section 2502 and immediately  
preceding the new matter added to the  
section by the Strehli bill. The vote on  
the bill was 66 to 9.

In the Senate Senators Carpenter, Hil-  
debrand, Bostell, Eli and Bostell  
appointed as members the conference  
committee on the general appropriation  
bill. Senators Abbott, Ide and Forbes,  
and Representatives Griffin, Brittain and  
McClure are members of the conference  
committee on the Abbott bill, providing  
for the vestibuling of electric and motor  
street railway cars during the month of  
November, December, January, Febru-  
ary and March.

Bills were passed as follows: House  
bill, by Mr. Davis, reorganizing the mu-  
nicipal governments of Akron and  
Youngstown; senate bill, by Mr. Parker,  
imposing upon deputy sheriffs and con-  
stables the duty of ensuring the game  
laws; house bill, by Mr. Bruck, provid-  
ing that joint stock companies may at  
the time of incorporation issue preferred  
stock and provide for the payment of  
dividends, etc., the owners of the pre-  
ferred stock in preference to other stock-  
holders; house bill, by Mr. Reiter, mak-  
ing the weight of a bushel of popcorn,  
in this state, 42 pounds.

The Stock bill, prohibiting the pub-  
lication of indecent advertisements, was  
reconsidered and referred to a standing  
committee.

The house committee on prisons re-  
ported back the Reeve bill to abolish  
capital punishment without recommen-  
dation. Van Loan and Jones, the pres-  
ident and occupants of the penitentiary annex  
are not likely to escape hanging by  
legislation. The Nichols station bill  
comes up as a special order in the house  
Wednesday morning. A poll of the  
house members shows 55 for it, 20 non-  
committal and about 25 against it, un-  
less amended. The indications are that  
it will pass.

The senate passed the Ford insurance  
bill to provide that foreign assessment  
companies shall pay tax like old style  
companies, but shall be allowed to de-  
duct the amount of premiums and  
agents' fees.

Ohio's New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, April 19.—Following are  
among the new enterprises securing  
charter rights: The Mt. Zion M. E.  
church of Cincinnati. The Belzoni  
Wells Historical and Centennial society  
of Steubenville, O.; the Cleveland Land-  
ing and Manufacturing company, Cleve-  
land, capital stock \$50,000; Plainfield  
high school library, Plainfield; the Day-  
ton Electric Light company, Dayton,  
increase of capital stock from \$200,000  
to \$800,000; the Royal Remedy and Ex-  
tract company, Dayton, increase of  
capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000;  
the Huncarian Hall company, Cleve-  
land, increase of capital stock from  
\$50,000 to \$75,000; the Put-in-Bay and  
Southwestern Electric Railroad com-  
pany, Tiffin, capital stock \$3,000,000;  
the Zion Baptist church of Lebanon,  
Warren county, O.; the John Peters  
Iron company, Ironton, capital stock  
\$30,000.

Condition of Ohio Fruit.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—The agri-  
cultural department of the Ohio State  
university has just completed an investi-  
gation of the effect of the recent cold  
weather and storms on this year's fruit  
crop. It finds that early varieties of  
plums, peaches and cherries are consid-  
erably damaged in Central and South-  
ern Ohio. In the northern part of the  
state the damage was more extensive,  
but the department has not been able to  
ascertain how serious it is. Further  
than to the fruits mentioned the injury  
done in Central and Southern Ohio was  
slight.

A Test for the New Law.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The case of  
Electric unit No. 12, at the State  
attorney David of the Cincinnati Electric  
Light company came up in the police court  
here. Davis was arraigned for discharg-  
ing his employees because they belonged  
to a labor union, in violation of a state  
law. Davis appeared with his attorney  
who asked for a continuance. The case  
was adjourned to April 25. Governor  
Foraker will defend the accused. It is  
the first one under the new law, and  
promises some interesting develop-  
ments.

A Boiler Explosion.

GREENVILLE, O., April 19.—The boiler  
of the J. C. Keigh's saw mill near  
Brooke, exploded with a terrific report.  
The mill machinery was blown to  
pieces. A number of the employees were  
badly injured, and two of them, Charles  
Peck and Edward McClerg, instantly  
killed.

A Stick Confidence Man.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 19.—Joseph  
Fisher alias Joe Frost of Louisville,  
worked the confidence racket on Mrs.  
Frankie Burton for a gold watch and a  
60-dollar diamond ring, and on Land-  
lord Murdock of the Arcade hotel for a  
small amount.

## IRISH AND ZULUS FIGHT.

A Lively Scrap on the World's  
Fair Grounds.

COLLEGE STUDENTS AS GUIDES.

Exhibitors Will Not Be Allowed Free  
Passes—Two Hundred Drinking Foun-  
tains Put In—The Washington Build-  
ing to Be Dedicated Friday.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Four Zulus  
started to "do" the Midway Plaisance  
and got into trouble. The men at work  
on the Irish village have a grudge  
against the colored population since one  
of them was stabbed by a colored boy.  
Some of these Irishmen have just come  
from Ireland and some are from the  
County Waterford settlement and one  
of them was from Tipperary, where  
they learn to throw stones with suffi-  
cient precision to knock a policeman  
out at 30 yards. This gentleman picked  
up a piece of staff from the castle of  
Killarney and hit a Zulu in the jaw  
with it. The Zulus have practiced  
throwing assegais and things and are  
not unhandy with a brick. One of them  
definitely delivered an inshoot on the Irish-  
man's waistcoat and bowled the Tipper-  
ary man over, or at least he thought so.  
"Will some one hold me coat?" arose  
from the sweet castle of Killarney. The  
Zulus began to utter war cries and lay  
in an ammunition of clubs and rocks.  
Just then Captain Horace Elliott charged  
down with some secret service men and  
separated the parties.

Washington state building will be  
dedicated Friday or Saturday of next  
week. Governor J. H. McGraw and  
staff are coming, also Senators Watson  
C. Squire and John B. Allen and Con-  
gressmen Wilson and Doolittle. Aside  
from them 15,000 patriotic Washington-  
ians will be on hand to hurrah for the  
raising of the flag.

Chicago university, to the number of  
nearly 60, have been accepted as Colum-  
bian guides and as such donned the uni-  
forms of the guards, now so well known  
to visitors of the fair. Several hundred  
applications are now on file from young  
men of this class. Among the institu-  
tions reported are Yale, Harvard, Prince-  
ton, Oberlin, Johns Hopkins and all the  
leading state universities in the country.

Two hundred drinking fountains, each  
supplied with a filter, are now being put  
in position in the various buildings and  
throughout the grounds of the "White  
City."

The howl will come from the heads of  
bums or con men and other persons  
having exhibits at the fair. Many of  
these believe that because they have  
contributed to the fair, they are entitled  
to all privileges connected with the ex-  
position from the opening to the closing  
day, including the right to free admis-  
sion whenever they wish. The bureau  
of exhibitions has undertaken the task  
of showing them that they are mistaken.  
One of the fundamental rules laid down  
by the bureau is that passes available  
during the continuance of the exposition  
shall be given only to those who are  
"continuously on duty there."

That is to say, the attendant employed to  
guard, exhibit or explain the exhibit will  
be allowed free entry, but the man who  
supplies or owns the exhibit must pay  
his money like any other man, unless he  
is his own guard or watchman and re-  
mains beside his exhibit continuously.

Took His Horse and Buggy.

DAYTON, O., April 19.—Benjamin  
George, a resident of West Carrollton,  
this county, while driving in a buggy  
near his home was stopped by two  
masked highwaymen, who commanded  
him to alight from the rig. The unfor-  
tunate, the demand by predicting cocked  
revolvers to his head. George left the  
rig and was succeeded by the highway  
men, who drove hurriedly away. The  
horse was a fast stepper and the buggy  
brand new.

Campbell Can't Accept.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—Ex-Gov-  
ernor Campbell, while in the city, in talk-  
ing of his accepting the Democratic  
nomination for governor, said:  
"The conditions here are such that I could  
not take the nomination if it were tendered  
to me by the unanimous vote of the con-  
vention. I am for any good man that  
the party will nominate."

A Police Chief Resigns.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 19.—Quite a  
surprise was created at a special meet-  
ing of the police and fire commissioners,  
called to inspect the police, by Chief  
James L. Cushman tendering his resigna-  
tion. No cause was given. The resigna-  
tion was accepted and Assistant Chief McKenna  
was elected to succeed him. Governor  
Foraker will defend the accused. It is  
the first one under the new law, and  
promises some interesting develop-  
ments.

A Mysterious Insane Man.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—The mysteri-

## THE FRANCHISE GRANTED.

TWO MORE SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Amendments Offered by Mr. Segner Got No Second—Mr. O. E. Young Enters a Final Protest—And Then They Passed the Ordinance.

(From Saturday's Daily)

A second special meeting of the city council was held last night. The members present were President Hering and Messrs. Cameron, Shoemaker, Matthews, Hamill and Segner. Messrs. Young and Volkmar again failed to put in an appearance. Immediately after the second reading of the ordinance granting the Canton-Massillon street railway a franchise over the Navarre road as far as the northern city limits of Navarre, Mr. Shoemaker moved that the council adjourn until 11 o'clock Saturday morning, April 16. The motion was seconded and carried. Messrs. W. A. Lynch and O. E. Young were present, but had no opportunity to say anything. The lobby was packed with interested spectators.

The council met again at 11 o'clock this morning. The roll was called and all members responded to their names except Messrs. Young and Volkmar. The lobby was filled with spectators eager to hear the outcome of the battle. Among the spectators were President Lynch and J. W. McClymonds, of the old company, and O. E. Young of the new.

City Clerk Bayless read the call for the special meeting and the certificate of the officer who had served it. President Hering then called for the third reading of the ordinance which was published in last night's INDEPENDENT. After the reading the president announced the ordinance as on its final passage and asked if there were any remarks. Mr. Segner arose and presented the following amendment to the ordinance and moved that it be passed:

"That Section 4 of said ordinance shall be amended by adding thereto the following: 'And this grant or franchise shall not take effect and no right hereunder shall attach until said bond shall have been given by said company to this city.'"

The president, after waiting a reasonable time, announced the motion as lost, owing to the lack of a second. Mr. Segner then presented in the order named, the following amendments, which were also defeated owing to the lack of seconds:

That section 2 shall be amended by adding the following: That one car at least shall be run from Navarre to Massillon in each direction over said extension every hour between six o'clock a. m. and 10 p. m. of each day, after said railway is constructed, except Sundays, when cars shall not be required to run before 7:30 a. m.

That section 2 be amended so as to read as follows: Said company shall save the city harmless from all damages and damage claims by reason of the granting of this extension.

That said ordinance be amended by adding another section: Section 6. That said company shall protect the city of Massillon, Ohio, from the claim of the Kent Jarvis estate, by reason of the order or change made on South Erie street abutting the lot of said Jarvis estate on said street.

MR. YOUNG'S PARTING SHOT.

O. E. Young, by permission, rose in the lobby to make his final protest against the passage of the ordinance. He prefaced his remarks by the statement that before the council had power to act on such a matter the consent of a majority of the property owners along the proposed route must first be obtained. The old company, he said, had claimed to be possessed of the consent of owners representing a majority of the foot frontage. The council should first ascertain the truth of the claim.

As an instance of its falseness Mr. Young continued: "Take the Everhard property. This represents a frontage of 2,000 feet. The consent of Harvey Everhard has, it is true, been secured, but the consent of the other owner, George Everhard, is lacking."

Young also cited the matter of the asylum commissioners' consent and claimed that the latter had no power to make such a grant, as the land belongs to the state of Ohio, and furthermore, even in that consent the commissioners merely granted a right of way through the land, and no mention was made of the highway. This, he thought, proved that the old company had reported falsely as to the amount of frontage included in their consent. Another point made by Mr. Young was that the council should have after the first meeting referred the ordinance to a committee. The point raised was that the council should have taken a vote after the first and second readings.

Mr. Lynch made no reply and Mr. Segner rose to put in a last stroke. He wanted to know why the ordinance was being pushed through with such haste. He said that nine tenths of the citizens of Massillon were opposed to it and that he himself considered it as wrong. It was unjust to the citizens and should be defeated. Mr. Matthews then said that he felt that he would be doing his duty by voting yes and would act accordingly.

When Messrs. Segner and Matthews had concluded, the question was put, Messrs. Cameron, Shoemaker, Hamill, Matthews and President Hering voting yes, and Mr. Segner, holding out to the last, answered no.

He Fears Hickey.

LITTLE ROCK, April 15.—W. H. Burkhardt, the informing witness in the Clayton murder case, was delivered to the penitentiary authorities for safe keeping. He is very anxious to be liberated, that he may leave the country, and asks that Hickey be kept in jail after his departure. Hickey says that if he becomes a free man and meets Burkhardt he will cut him to pieces.

Dissolution of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 15.—The dissolution of the reichstag will be pronounced on May 5. According to one report the decree dissolving the chamber was submitted to the emperor for signature by Chancellor Caprivi the last time the latter was in audience, but his majesty declined to sign the document, saying that the requisite formalities would be performed by telegraph.

## SLUG SEVEN'S STORY.

How Mr. Wetter Lost a Goats for his New Born Aggression

It takes all sorts of people to run a newspaper. Last week when it became necessary for THE INDEPENDENT's forman to put on a new hand, he gave a case to a particularly clerical looking stranger whose name went down in the books as Ross Loch. Brother Loch seemed to be built on the Moody and Sankey plan, and by strict attention to business succeeded in making his departure a day or two ago a source of general regret. It was never suspected that slug seven knew how to walk in any but the paths of extreme propriety, until one day when Proprietor Wetter, of the Royal Hippodrome, dropped in to examine some proofs of work being done. It was observed that slug seven was visibly affected as the memories of the past probably stole over him, and he inquired with deep interest: "W. h. o' s going to run your shell game?"

"There will be no shell game in my circus," replied Mr. Wetter, with dignity, and he pointed significantly to the printed line in his work which read "and New Model Shows." Slug seven was overcome with emotion at this departure from circus ethics, and in one of those moments of confidence when printers exchange their patent leathers for the decrepit shoes which contribute much to the peace of the compositor's mind, he admitted that Mr. Wetter's declaration had shocked him. "I wish him well," said he, "but if he can run a circus without a shell game he must get along without me." The admission of Slug seven that he had been in the business himself, suggested an article, and he gracefully yielded to the editorial request, and behold the hilarious product of his pen:

Talking about "tricks of the trade," there is nothing that yields a better lesson than a "sure thing game." The circus season is nearly ripe, and in the language of Hay Rube, "we'll be goshed all hunkle!" The concerned circus king go to thunder; I'm going to the circus! And he goes. When he returns home and relates his adventures to the curious, gaping crowd that surrounds him at the village postoffice, he forgets to tell about the maple sugar money he spent on the shell game trying to get something for nothing, so we will expose him for the benefit of his less fortunate neighbors who have never been caught, and who think they are smart enough to beat a man at his own game.

The "shells" are the hells of English walnuts. The meat is taken from the hull, after which the nut is subjected to a severe scratching with a knife, rounded out nicely on the inside and sand papered perfectly smooth. It then becomes a "shell." Three of these are necessary to coax the hard earned dollars from the farmers' pockets.

The shells are incomplete without the "little joker." Now, this little joker plays an important part in the shell game, and a description of it will surprise many readers of THE INDEPENDENT. We will presume to say that there is not a man in Stark county who has attended a circus but thinks he knows how the "shell game" is worked. He can tell you all about it, and the chances are ten to one that he will acknowledge that if he had taken a little more money with him he would have busted the game, but he didn't.

The "joker" is made of roller composition, obtainable only at printing offices. It takes great care and much patience to carve the composition into a small sphere about the size of a pea. It is pounded with a board, rolled in chalk, picked all over with a pin, and hollowed in the center. Then it is ready for use. The "little joker" is placed under one of the shells in plain view of the gaping crowd, and an invitation is extended to one and all to guess where the joker is for a five or ten dollar bill. A confederate secretly finds it, which excites the cupidity of the unsophisticated who think they see a chance to increase their fortune without exerting their muscles, and they cannot get their money down fast enough, but when the shell is raised the "joker" is conspicuous by its absence. The reason why is because when the operator pushes the shell, under which the "joker" is placed, forward, the composition ball rolls from under it into his thumb and finger, where it is concealed until the victim lifts one of the shells, when the "sure thing" man adroitly lifts another shell and drops the ball at the same time. No power on earth can keep the ball, made from roller composition, under the shell when it is pushed forward, and at no stage of the game has a man any chance to make money on the "little joker." It is a Simon pure steal, with no chance on earth to win.

If this exposure enables you to save any money by keeping away from the "shell game," just remember THE INDEPENDENT when the "bloom is on the aspid and the tassel on the corn." Only \$1 per year, weekly, payable in advance.

Too Far Back.

A short time ago an old negro was passing through the Second market when his attention was drawn toward several piles of sea trout as they lay on the nice marble table of a fishmonger. Walking up to the counter the darky placed his nose within an inch of the "speckled beauties," as though testing their soundness through the medium of his olfactory nerves.

The keeper of the stand eyed him with considerable interest and contempt for his impertinence for half a minute, and in a tone of anger said: "What in the d—l are you a-smellin' o' them fish for, you black ape?" "I ain' smellin' o' de fees-sh, boss; I was jes' er axin um a question." "What did you ask 'em, sir?" "I jes' ax um what's de news fun de sea."

"What did they say?"

"De say dey doan' know, sah; dey ain't bin dar for more'n a mout', sah!"—Richmond Dispatch.

Appropriate.

"Why do you call your mule Time, Uncle Jasper?" "Kase you got to get 'im by de forelock to stand any show."—Indianapolis Journal.

## A CHANCE FOR EVERYONE.

MR. McCLYMONDS ON STREET RAILWAY MATTERS.

Anybody Who Wants to Invest in the Navarre Line Now Has a Chance to Do So—He is Ready to Help Build Another Branch to Canal Fulton.

After the conclusion of the council meeting this morning a reporter met Mr. McClymonds and made inquiry as to the intentions of his company on the matter of building to Navarre. "Why," said he, in reply, "we will promptly accept the ordinance and file the bond. We will then proceed in a regular business like manner to build the road. We will first build to the asylum and get that part of the line in operation. We will confer with the county commissioners and the property owners along the line as to the best place to put the road, as to the center or to one side, and will locate it where the public and private interests along the line require. There won't be any force work about it; we will try to harmonize all interests."

"What about a line in Navarre?" was asked. "We expect to see the council and leading citizens of Navarre, and have no doubt we can come to terms on a reasonable franchise. I understand the only serious point in dispute is the power house question. Now as we have a power house right at this end of the line, another one at Navarre would be no more good than the fifth wheel to a coach, and certainly would not help the town of Navarre in any way. As business men, they will soon see the matter in that light and all differences will readily be arranged. It may take a little time but we will push on from the asylum just as soon as the proper basis can be agreed upon—the ordinance gives until October to build to the asylum and gives one year to build to Navarre. We suggested that period so as to give plenty of time to arrange all details, and I will be much surprised if we do not get everything settled along the whole line and the work started in the near future."

The reporter asked whether anything would be done in the way of other extensions. Mr. McClymonds said: "Our company has decided to take action in the immediate future looking to a line to Brookfield. The question of route must first be disposed of. That is the only line that the company, as such, has decided to take up. But I want to say personally, and you may say in your paper, that myself and friends took up this railroad question—that is the street railroad for Massillon—that is a line to Canton, when very few others were willing to give it any consideration whatever. We did not go into it as a money scheme, but we hoped it would pay in time, and would undoubtedly help our city, in which all our interests are centered."

Now, I have the same feeling today and if our citizens feel that any other line, say a line to Fulton—would be fairly promising and would help the city, I will join them with my friends and all put up the money on a common basis, and build that or any other desirable line. If it doesn't pay immediately we can look to the future, as must be done in all such cases, and it will help the interests of the city in which we all should take a just pride. I will further say that if any gentleman wants to come in with us on the line to Navarre Brookfield, he can come in on the same basis on which we put in our money."

WHAT MR. LYNCH SAID.

The reporter also met President Lynch of the old company, and inquired whether he had anything to say about Judge Young's points against the ordinance from a legal point of view. Mr. Lynch said: "In my opinion there is absolutely nothing in them. The statute requires the consent of property holders. The asylum trustees are the holders of that property, made so by law."

"That point was carefully considered in advance," said he, "and they gave us a right to run along the highway. It would be strange if they would be sending their consent to the city council of Massillon if we were to go inside their property. They gave us both rights."

"There is nothing in any of the other points made by Mr. Young. The statute was strictly complied with. No one could complain because the chairman did not refer the ordinance to a committee, except the members of the council, and such complaints would have to be made upon first reading of the ordinance."

"Will the road go ahead?" "Certainly; we will carry out our original plans to the letter." "Suppose the Navarre council awards its franchise on the 20th inst.?" "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," said Mr. Lynch. "We expect to see the people down there soon, and I think we will get everything straightened out to their satisfaction."

MR. YOUNG IS SAVING WOOD.

Mr. Young, of the opposing Massillon company, was asked this afternoon whether he and his associates would give up the fight or would get another franchise at Navarre, and contest for possession. "I have nothing to say," answered Mr. Young, and nothing did he say.

A Lumberyard Fire. DIAMOND LAKE, Mich., April 15.—The West Michigan Lumber company's yards were destroyed by fire. Seven million feet of lumber, half a million bundles each of shingles and lath and 10 freight cars were burned. The loss will reach \$100,000.

An Epidemic of Twins.

READING, Pa., April 15.—An epidemic of twins has brought the good people of New Hope, Bucks county, up to a high pitch of expectancy and anxiety, not to say excitement. Five different women have had twins in one neighborhood.

Judge Blawie Resigns.

BOSTON, April 15.—Governor Russell has accepted the resignation of Judge Blawie of Fall River, the well-known justice in the Lizzie Borden case, who alleges ill health as the cause of his resignation.

A Sensational Story.

has attracted attention lately, but as a matter of fact the public has also devoted time to things substantial, judging by the unprecedented sales of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. Unequaled as a food for infants. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

## THE COUNTY SEAT.

Thursday. Two hundred dollars was netted by the Robert Emmett entertainment presented at the Grand Tuesday night for the benefit of the Louisville orphans.

Francis Lininger has commenced proceedings in the common pleas court against George Lininger, petitioning for a divorce, alimony and general relief.

Marriage licenses have been granted to H. L. McKenzie and Grace Elith Stover; Edward A. Pecher and Clara Hooten, and Cornelius Raber and Irene McClelland, of Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, first ward; Sylvester Burd to Frank Stoner, lot No. 2,150, \$800. Sylvester Burd to Isabella F. Brown, lot 2,151, \$700.

Tuscarawas township; J. S. Dornhecker to John Breyer, lot No. 11, \$625.

Franklin E. Groff to Isaac Heuninger 100 acres, \$9,870.

THE CONGRESS LAKE PURCHASE.

Two hundred and ten acres of frontage on Congress Lake have been secured by the Canton Outing Club. The lake will be stocked with the best kind of fish and in due season there will be all the sport in that line that anyone could wish. It is hoped in a season or two to beautify the grounds around the lake, improve the pavilion point, put up cottages and make the place a comfortable and beautiful family resort.

Friday.

SHE WAS NEGLECTED.

Frances Lininger, of Navarre, through her attorney, R. H. Folger, has commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, George L. She charges him with gross neglect, and claims she has been unable to live with him for some time past. They were married on the 25th of November, 1885, and have one child. The wife asks divorce, alimony and the custody of the child.

Anna Offalter has commenced proceedings in the common pleas court against Jacob W. Smith to recover real estate and money alleged to belong to her.

The assessors are receiving instructions from the county commissioners to-day.

Marriage licenses have been granted Fritz Zeitz and Kate Lane, Alliance; E. O. Boughman and Lizzie Short, of Elton; George Auld and Evelyn Gouder, and Frank Wilhelm and Elenora Fryberger, Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER.

Massillon, second ward, Mary L. Lomady to George W. Lomady, lot No. 207, \$700.

THAT HOUSE IS WANTED!

A THRILLING TALE FROM THE REGION OF MILLPORT.

Unimpeachable Testimony to the Midnight Wanderings of a Headless Woman. The Crystal Spring Correspondent Unfolds the Particulars.

CRYSTAL SPRING, April 15.—The usually quiet village of Millport is much agitated at present over the story that the house lately occupied for a very brief space of time by Mr. Adolph Koonz is haunted. This house, unlike some of those ancient low roofed, vine covered cottages, which lay claim to nightly visitations of uncanny beings from a spirit world, is a plain frame structure, built after the most modern form of architecture, and there is nothing about the building that would suggest even to the most superstitious, the presence of any of those spirits of departed ones whose wanderings are said to be confined to exploring the realms of a better world, instead of returning to this vale of tears to regrettably unpleasant memories of forgotten past, and to frighten timid persons into convulsions. The report coming as it does from a gentleman whose honor and integrity is unimpeachable, and corroborated by persons whose veracity is beyond question, cannot be doubted.

Your correspondent interviewed Mr. Koonz this morning and in response to inquiries he said that during his first night in the house the handle of a cistern pump kept continuously going up and down as though some one were operating it, although no living person was in sight. The doors refused to open or shut, the dishes in the cupboard rattled continuously and foot steps could be distinctly heard in different parts of the house.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

The second night of his stay, having occasion to go down stairs after having retired, he thought he heard footsteps on the front porch, and upon glancing toward the front door he was startled and terrified as he beheld an apparently headless woman enter the door, although he positively declares the door neither opened nor shut. The apparition then proceeded to follow him wherever he went, until he entered a lighted room, when it suddenly disappeared. He said when he tried to touch the being that his hand seemingly passed through her body and out the other side, but came in contact with no substance, and when he spoke to her she answered him not.

MR. KOONZ CONCLUDES TO MOVE.

Mr. Koonz is a man of undaunted courage, but the scenes through which he had passed the preceding nights were very trying to his nerves, so the next day he moved out, and will now build a house for himself. The house was formerly occupied by H. M. Platt, an engineer in the employ of the Millport Coal Company, and when asked for his opinion regarding the affair, was very reticent, and refused to say much, but as Mrs. Platt stayed alone at night every alternate week, while her husband was at work, without ever having seen anything unnatural about the place, it is evident that her ghostly confinement her mind entirely to the annoyance of persons of the masculine gender.

A Handsome Gown for Spring and Early Summer.

Handkerchiefs are usually bought at bargain counters, and, like Sam Weller's crumpled of raised dough, they are "cheap and fillin'" but not wholesome gifts for the men. They spoil their temper. Let me persuade my sisters to leave cravats and all that and look at the pretty gowns I have for them here. One is of the new crepe perlette in ashes of roses, with pearly white raised dots. It is trimmed with five bias bands of silk velvet. Another charming spring gown is of pale gray-blue faille, with indigo sleeves and yoke. The silk is cut out in turrets and filled in with the darker faille. There are, it will be noticed, lace undersleeves—not frills, but undersleeves—falling below the turret points. Altogether an awfully pretty gown. The last is an outing gown of green camel's hair, with most trimming in the same shade, and black Spanish lace on the cape and full loops of ribbon which encircle shoulders and fall in front in two loops.

## IN FASHION'S REALM.

SKIRTS LOOK MUCH WIDER THAN THEY REALLY ARE.

A Dress of the Queen of Greece—Men Have Too Sombre Clothes Anyhow, Says Olive Harper—Scandalous Handkerchiefs and Horrid Cravats—Two Charming Gowns.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—Some of our brightest fashion writers have asserted recently that some of the dresses are made yards around. I had my doubts about 10 that and went to work with a tape-line, and after 10 days in every first class house in this city I declare that the widest skirt was a trifle less than 5 yards around the bottom, and that it would be next to impossible to make them any larger. The majority of the dresses that are stiffened out are from 8 1/2 to 4 yards around. They look much wider than they really are because of the stiffening which makes them fall in stiff waves rather than close, flat folds, as they did before; but it is safe to say that no one but the skirt dancers wear such exaggerated widths, and they have the thinnest of textures.

A photograph that has been taken of the queen of Greece within a month—and she is noted for her exquisite taste in dress, and she has all her gowns from Paris—shows a skirt close around the hips and mildly wide around the bottom. The dress is of soft gray wool, with two bias bands around the bottom of gray silk with magenta raised dots all over it. The sleeves are leg o' mutton, not very large and rather drooping. I have noticed a great many pieces of woolen goods with raised dots in contrasting colors as well as darker shades of the same color. The dots are small and regularly placed. I think one, where the ground was a lovely shade of tan and the little tufts were of green silk, was as pretty a piece of goods as has come under my vision in many a day. The dots were so small and so close that at first glance from one position it looked all green, and then another view showed the underlying color. There is something delightful always in the unexpected, and that, I think, is why the changeable effects have taken such a strong hold on public fancy.

There are several beautiful new goods in just such effects, and the importer told me that he thought by winter they would be used to make vests for men. I am glad, for I think men have too sombre clothes anyhow. They are not so very beautiful by nature as to be able to do away with all ornament and all brightness of color. Up to now—that is, for many generations—their brilliancy has been mainly derived from neckties, and even there they were greatly restricted to the most modest and unobtrusive colorings; but now they are to have speckled vests and loose and bright hued neckties, and handkerchiefs with bright red polka dots and checker boards, and in fact unlimited fancies in colored borders. But I advise the gentlemen to make their own purchases, for tasteful as women are in their own gowns and gear, just so ignorant they appear regarding the proper color or form of the things their dear little souls delight in purchasing for their "hubbies." A little secret I must confess in this regard, and that is that those surprising neckties and scandalous look-

ing handkerchiefs are usually bought at bargain counters, and, like Sam Weller's crumpled of raised dough, they are "cheap and fillin'" but not wholesome gifts for the men. They spoil their temper. Let me persuade my sisters to leave cravats and all that and look at the pretty gowns I have for them here. One is of the new crepe perlette in ashes of roses, with pearly white raised dots. It is trimmed with five bias bands of silk velvet. Another charming spring gown is of pale gray-blue faille, with indigo sleeves and yoke. The silk is cut out in turrets and filled in with the darker faille. There are, it will be noticed, lace undersleeves—not frills, but undersleeves—falling below the turret points. Altogether an awfully pretty gown. The last is an outing gown of green camel's hair, with most trimming in the same shade, and black Spanish lace on the cape and full loops of ribbon which encircle shoulders and fall in front in two loops.

OLIVE HARPER.

PERLETTE FIGON AND BLUE FAILLE GOWNS.

est skirt was a trifle less than 5 yards around the bottom, and that it would be next to impossible to make them any larger. The majority of the dresses that are stiffened out are from 8 1/2 to 4 yards around. They look much wider than they really are because of the stiffening which makes them fall in stiff waves rather than close, flat folds, as they did before; but it is safe to say that no one but the skirt dancers wear such exaggerated widths, and they have the thinnest of textures.

A photograph that has been taken of the queen of Greece within a month—and she is noted for her exquisite taste in dress, and she has all her gowns from Paris—shows a skirt close around the hips and mildly wide around the bottom. The dress is of soft gray wool, with two bias bands around the bottom of gray silk with magenta raised dots all over it. The sleeves are leg o' mutton, not very large and rather drooping. I have noticed a great many pieces of woolen goods with raised dots in contrasting colors as well as darker shades of the same color. The dots are small and regularly placed. I think one, where the ground was a lovely shade of tan and the little tufts were of green silk, was as pretty a piece of goods as has come under my vision in many a day. The dots were so small and so close that at first glance from one position it looked all green, and then another view showed the underlying color. There is something delightful always in the unexpected, and that, I think, is why the changeable effects have taken such a strong hold on public fancy.

There are several beautiful new goods in just such effects, and the importer told me that he thought by winter they would be used to make vests for men. I am glad, for I think men have too sombre clothes anyhow. They are not so very beautiful by nature as to be able to do away with all ornament and all brightness of color. Up to now—that is, for many generations—their brilliancy has been mainly derived from neckties, and even there they were greatly restricted to the most modest and unobtrusive colorings; but now they are to have speckled vests and loose and bright hued neckties, and handkerchiefs with bright red polka dots and checker boards, and in fact unlimited fancies in colored borders. But I advise the gentlemen to make their own purchases, for tasteful as women are in their own gowns and gear, just so ignorant they appear regarding the proper color or form of the things their dear little souls delight in purchasing for their "hubbies." A little secret I must confess in this regard, and that is that those surprising neckties and scandalous look-

ing handkerchiefs are usually bought at bargain counters, and, like Sam Weller's crumpled of raised dough, they are "cheap and fillin'" but not wholesome gifts for the men. They spoil their temper. Let me persuade my sisters to leave cravats and all that and look at the pretty gowns I have for them here. One is of the new crepe perlette in ashes of roses, with pearly white raised dots. It is trimmed with five bias bands of silk velvet. Another charming spring gown is of pale gray-blue faille, with indigo sleeves and yoke. The silk is cut out in turrets and filled in with the darker faille. There are, it will be noticed, lace undersleeves—not frills, but undersleeves—falling below the turret points. Altogether an awfully pretty gown. The last is an outing gown of green camel's hair, with most trimming in the same shade, and black Spanish lace on the cape and full loops of ribbon which encircle shoulders and fall in front in two loops.

OLIVE HARPER.

HANDSOME GOWNS FOR SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER.



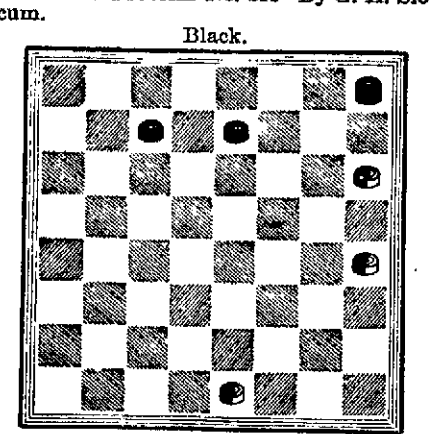
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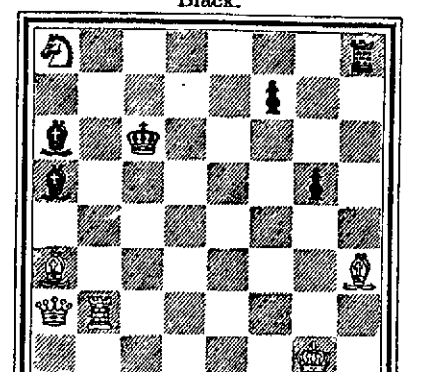
## CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 214—By G. H. Slo-cum.



White to play and mate in two moves.

Chess Problem No. 215—By W. Meredith.



White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 215:

White. 1. 18 to 22 2. 19 to 23 3. 4 to 8 4. 10 to 6 5. 6 to 15, and wins

Chess problem No. 213:

White. Key move, K1 to K6

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 17.—The temperance women are making a hard fight against liquor license applications, especially against Charles Bailey, who wants to retail liquor at the Hotel Main. They have presented a remonstrance of 390 names against it. Bailey has 320 names on his petition. In view of the fact that the court here usually takes the number of names as the basis for his decision, many people here think Washington will continue as dry as it has been for the last 25 years.

To Move Kentucky's Capital.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—It begins to look as if the fight for removing the state capital from Frankfort is in earnest this time, though such efforts have been constant and unsuccessful for the past 30 years. The Louisville council has ordered an election on April 27, on a proposition to issue \$1,000,000 of bonds which will be given the state together with a suitable building site if the capital is removed to Louisville. Lexington has offered \$250,000 and a building site.

Lake Navigation Opening.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The opening of lake navigation is well under way. Never has there been such a vast quantity of grain afloat in the Chicago river or on its way to Lake Erie as today. The winter fleet has on board about 11,000,000 bushels. It is to be doubted if any such quantity of grain has been ice bound before in the history of the trade anywhere in the world.

What is good for other advertisers is good for you. You notice how they clamor for space in THE INDEPENDENT? Why? Because it circulates. Why does it circulate? It prints the news.

# NYE IN CALIFORNIA.

HE ROAMS AT LARGE IN ITS LUXUR-  
RIANT ORANGE GROVES.

Why He Will Not Visit the World's Fair.  
Something About a Big Hotel and How  
It Is Located—Meeting an Old Friend.

(Copyright, 1903, by Edgar W. Nye.)  
AMONG THE ORANGES AND LEMONS.  
March.

The contrast between Maine and south-  
ern California as rival winter resorts is  
very great. Here the orange is picked  
during the entire year, and it is esti-  
mated that enough oranges fall off and  
are plowed under as fertilizers each year  
to supply the new state of Wyoming  
completely the year round.

It is estimated that established orange  
orchards of a good quality yield 10 per  
cent on the investment. Of course poor  
brands of oranges, just like ill chosen  
orchards of poor, miserable apples, yield  
much less. A young orchard not only  
does this after it is in bearing, but in-  
creases very greatly in value each year.  
This information I get from old and tried  
friends and not from agents, and I speak  
especially of Riverside, where the orange  
is found in its greatest perfection and  
free from disease.

The banana grows in southern Califor-  
nia, but would rather not. It was in-  
duced to try this country by the tarantula,  
which flourishes here and loves to  
dust off one's chest with its hairy legs.  
An amateur Cleopatra here used the tar-  
antula with great effect in taking her  
own life in the closing scene, but the bite  
of the tarantula involved so much shriek  
dancing and calisthenics that the scenic  
effect was good and did much to revive  
"Cleopatra" on the coast.

As I write this it is raining great big  
inches of eastern rain of the wet kind,  
and yet a hospitable man has his open  
victroria at the door for me to go riding  
for the purpose of adding to my collection  
of scenery.

Hospitality is one of the best products  
of the human heart, and there is no dan-  
ger of overproduction, but I am so thor-  
oughly gorged with scenery from the  
Natural Bridge in Virginia to the Golden  
Gate that when any one says scenery to  
me I writhe. Orange orchards are rare  
and beautiful sights, but when I can sit  
in this warm room gathered about a big  
coal fire and see miles of them from the  
window, why should I put on my fur  
overcoat and a mackintosh in order to  
freeze and cry out with assumed delight  
every half mile while I gradually get  
Pomona of the lungs?



IN AN ORANGE ORCHARD.

Everything grows here that one can  
well ask for except hard wood and coal.  
Coal here mostly comes from British Col-  
umbia and Australia.

The seasons of the year here don't  
know enough to come in when it rains.  
As a well known San Francisco poet and  
chirpologist so truly and sweetly de-  
scribes it—

'Tis the land where it's always afternoon.  
The seasons of which the savants tell us  
are four—viz. spring, summer, autumn  
and winter—but they are not used here at  
all. You have to keep a calendar in order  
to know whether it's Christmas or the  
Fourth of July, and though roses grow  
in great big masses wherever you put  
them a bearskin overcoat with the pocket-  
ets full of moth powder should not be  
over eight feet away the year round.

In California you don't ask for a room  
at the hotel where you get a fine pros-  
pect. You ask for one that the sun shines  
on and in.

California will doubtless supply the  
most beautiful and interesting exhibit of  
any state at the World's fair. I shall not  
go to the exposition, for I cannot bear  
the humiliation of seeing North Caro-  
lina's meager showing compared with the  
enterprise and wonderful beauty of this  
state's exhibit.

An entire orchard of oranges in bear-  
ing has been taken up bodily, and with  
the trees carefully boxed and the roots  
and soil complete will be reproduced at  
Chicago. That is only a little pointer on  
the style of enterprise that will crop out  
wherever California's name appears.

I compare this with North Carolina be-  
cause one of the fair officials from North  
Carolina has spoken to me several times  
about her utter negligence in regard to  
the matter and the sorrowful display as  
it will appear when compared with other  
states. Should this reminder be the  
means of arousing a sickly ambition I  
am content.

North Carolina beats the world on ap-  
ples, and the pokeberry ink grown there  
is redder than any I have ever before en-  
countered. As the poet so truly and so  
graphically goes on to state:

Oh, how I love to write upon the hotel letterhead  
And chase a thought with nimble, trenchant  
pen.  
To squeeze the berry of the poke judiciously  
And jerk with joy a drop of ink!  
Oh, what a glorious thing is thought,  
And what a joy to make a nation think!

In using the above and quoting from  
myself I give utterance to a sentiment  
that every one has experienced.

The Coronado Beach hotel, near San  
Diego, is about the largest hotel at which

I ever put up so much as I did in  
I came away from the place. The surf is  
beard beating with a low San Diego  
boom against the beach. This boom  
costs one \$2 per day. Food, lodging and  
boom each \$2. Still that is cheap for a  
boom.

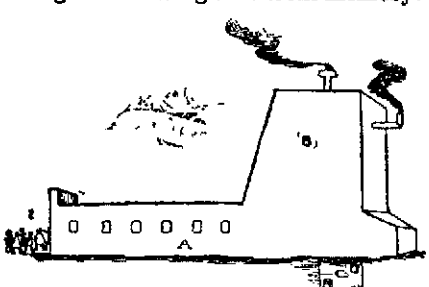
I remained three-quarters of a day at  
the San Diego hotel and then resumed  
work. I hate to be idle. The Coronado  
post a very large sum of money, but did  
not pay, so a creditor bought it for \$100,  
-000, and while he was thinking what he  
would do with it was offered \$1,000,000.  
He accepted it at once, as he already had  
another hotel.

It was full when I was there at living  
rates, say \$4 to \$65 per day. The court-  
yard contains 80 acres of land, which is  
very valuable, as people are constantly  
settling up in the neighborhood—if they  
can. The dining room is bounded as fol-  
lows: Beginning at the southeast corner  
at a sidewalk; thence running 8 poles 2  
chains and 8 links to a palm tree; thence  
south 11 poles 2 chains and 4 links to a  
fireplace; thence west 47 degrees 8 poles 3  
chains and 2 links; thence north 10 poles  
1 chain 2 links to place of beginning.

Invalids are admitted if they will agree  
not to die in the house. In one room,  
under the bell push, the following state-  
ment was made:

"Guests need not ring for water, as a  
good spring will be found in the bed."

The way to find the Coronado hotel on  
landing in San Diego is to look first for the  
opera house, where we appear. The fol-  
lowing is a drawing of it from memory:



A represents the auditorium. B proscenium.  
C dressing room. D people gayly entering.

Inquire there, and you will be shown  
the Coronado, which you will recognize  
by the rates which come into view long  
before the hotel is reached.

Carriage hire and Mount Hood are the  
two highest things on the coast aside  
from that.

San Diego county is larger than Massa-  
chusetts, but not so thickly populated.  
It is a balm for the consumptive if he  
will be a little careful about taking cold.  
The climate and bay are so soft and  
equable that most every consumptive has  
a nice big palm over his grave.

This statement is not intended to re-  
flect on the climate. Many consumptives  
come here and live as long as they care  
to. Still it is a lovely spot.

At Riverside I met my old friend W.  
J. McIntyre. Years ago he was the agent  
of the government at the seal islands.  
He staid there with his family for years  
among the Aleut Indians and studied the  
whole seal industry. He made a long  
and careful report, showing how the gov-  
ernment might with a thorough, careful  
supervision kill 100,000 seals per year and  
not damage the plant. This report took  
all his spare time while there. He re-  
turned in fur garments, he and his wife  
and little girl, and with a head of whisk-  
ers that people came hundred of miles  
to see.

The New York press was eager to get  
some of the matter contained in his re-  
port, but he said, "No, it belongs to the  
government." So, although he was not  
rich, he was loyal. He took the report to  
his chief and offered it to him.

The chief, who is now no more, hav-  
ing been ere this judged for his crooked-  
ness, said laughingly to Captain McIntyre:  
"When the government wants a  
report from you, it will signify it. Good  
morning." Captain McIntyre, who was  
redeemed then and did not know that  
cabinet officers sometimes stood in with  
a seal killing syndicate, threw the care-  
fully prepared document in the grate  
and began the practice of law. His ad-  
vice would, if followed, have saved all  
Behring sea trouble.

He has been rewarded, and I am glad  
to see that things are going his way.  
Honesty is not always fatal to prosperity.

California is noted for its roads and  
streets. I took a 12-mile ride the other  
day without fatigue, ate 16 large navel  
oranges and picked out a good orange  
grove for my wife. Orange groves are  
worth from \$700 to \$1,100 per acre, ac-  
cording to the age of trees and the quality  
or variety of the fruit. Ten acres or  
twenty is the size of the average orchard.  
A man can be hired reasonably to take  
care of the trees and attend to the mar-  
keting. I took half an acre.



EATING SIXTEEN LARGE ORANGES.

I got a good man who promised to take  
care of it at a reasonable price per year  
and not eat any without consulting me  
at New York. I thought of this plan my-  
self and will introduce it into California.

The Pacific ocean reminds me very  
much of the Atlantic and evidently be-  
longs to the same family. It contains  
salt, seaweed and the Sandwich Islands.  
The people of California are, after all,  
the best feature of the whole country.

The cream of the ambition, kindness,  
industry and thrift of the older states is  
here. It explains why you sometimes  
strike an old deserted village in the far

east, only the only old incorporated  
are to be met with. The young are here.  
Booms may come, and booms may go,  
but California will go on forever.

Bill Nye

P. S.—Thanks are hereby extended to  
Mr. Isaac W. Lord, who attended our per-  
formance at San Bernardino and laughed  
heartily during the evening.

With Thanks.



Lord Chumpley—Do you return my love?

Miss Millyons—Why, yes; I haven't  
the slightest use for it.—Truth.

A Generous Soul.

He was leaning against the corner of a  
building on Main street and discussing  
the hardships incident to the life of a la-  
boring man. "I don't care what they  
say," he announced, "I believe it's the  
duty of every man to provide liberally for  
his family. Of course I don't say that the  
wife shouldn't help, if she can, but I  
mean that a man who is married and has  
children should be liberal and not go  
around blowing in his stuff at bars for  
poor whisky. My wife and I always work  
on that plan. She's got a job as janitress  
of a public school and takes in washing on  
days when she isn't busy at the school. I  
work whenever I can, and between us we  
get along pretty comfortably."

"I understand," said one of the circle,  
"that your wife supported your family,  
and I got it pretty straight too."

"Well," said the man who was leaning  
against the corner indignantly, "It's a  
blamed lie! I'm liberal with my family.  
I am."

"But your wife buys all the groceries  
and pays the rent, doesn't she?" inquired  
the same man.

"Y-e-s," said the first speaker confus-  
edly.

"Then, what do you do?"  
He thought for a moment. The other  
men began to gey him. Finally he broke  
out triumphantly: "What do I do? Why,  
I've bought every bit of stove  
blackening that's been used in that house  
for six years."—Buffalo Express.

His Conclusion.

The man from the country wanted his  
tooth pulled, and the dentist fixed him  
in the chair and began to unlimber his  
gas machine.

"What's that?" asked the patient in  
startled tones as he half rose from the  
chair.

"Gas," replied the dentist briefly.

"That stuff that knocks a man sense-  
less?"

"Not so bad as that, but it renders  
you insensible to pain."

"Won't it hurt me to take it?"

"Of course not."

"I'm afraid I won't get over it."

"Yes, you will. Why, man, I'll guar-  
antee that it won't kill you."

The patient sat up and looked around  
the room.

"Do you own all this?" he asked.

"Yes, and the building it is in and a  
couple more up town."

The old fellow rubbed his chin thought-  
fully a moment.

"I guess I won't take the stuff," he  
said. "If it don't hurt me, the guarantee  
don't count, and if it kills me the guar-  
antee ain't gon' to do me no good as far as  
I see," and he lay back in the chair and  
opened his mouth.—Detroit Free Press.

He Was Glad to Know.

The ready acceptance by lawyers of  
fees and "retainers" from bad men, and  
especially from those whom the public  
feel to be working against their inter-  
ests, is often the occasion of sarcastic  
remarks.

A certain prominent lawyer was asked  
by an acquaintance if the report were  
true that he had gone into the service of  
a corporation which had been suspected  
on pretty good evidence of bribing mem-  
bers of a legislature.

"Oh," said the lawyer, "I've not gone  
into their service. I have simply agreed  
not to join the other side."

"And you have taken a fee for that?"

"Oh, naturally they sent me an hono-  
rarium."

"Ah, I'm glad to know it was that. I  
might have got the idea that it was a  
dishonorarium."—Youth's Companion.

A Pleasant Surprise.

"What a beautiful child!" exclaimed  
Mrs. Inthesm, pausing before a baby  
carriage which a nurse was wheeling  
through the park. "What a lovely com-  
plexion! Your face is familiar to me,"  
she added, addressing the nurse. "Will  
you please tell me to whom the child be-  
longs?"

"Bless your heart, ma'am, she's your  
own, but she has grown a great deal  
since you saw her last."—New York  
Press.

Hopeless.

Chorister—Hello, Pedalman! Just the  
man I've been looking for. I'm in search  
of a tenor and—

Pedalman—So am I.

Chorister—Indeed! And where are you  
going to look for one?

Pedalman—Right here. I am in search  
of that tenor I loaned you a fortnight  
ago.—Boston Courier.

Forewarned.

Goslin—Miss Weekawken, will you  
honor me with your company on Thurs-  
day?

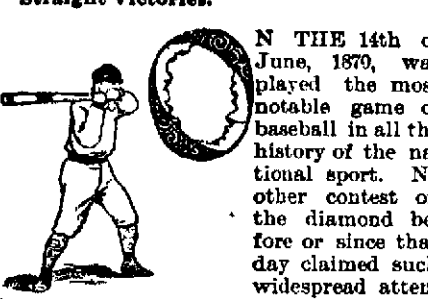
Miss Weekawken—I'm sorry, but a lot  
of my friends are to give me a surprise  
party on that night and I'm expected to  
stay at home.—Texas Sittings.

# NOTABLE BALL CONTEST

The Old Atlantic and Red  
Stocking Game Recalled.

A HISTORICAL BATTLE ROYAL.

Can the Veterans of 1870 Be Again Brought  
Together?—All but Two Yet Alive and  
Well—The Defeat After Sixty-nine  
Straight Victories.



ON THE 14th of  
June, 1870, was  
played the most  
notable game of  
baseball in the  
history of the na-  
tional sport. No  
other contest on  
the diamond be-  
fore or since that  
day claimed such  
widespread atten-  
tion nor had attached to it such bitter-  
ness of defeat on the one side or so much  
glory in victory on the other.

The game was played on the Capitoline  
ground in Brooklyn in the presence of over  
10,000 people. The victors were the At-  
lantics of that city. The vanquished were  
the until then unconquered Red Stockings  
of Cincinnati.

I have recalled this notable game for the  
purpose of putting on record a suggestion  
broached to me that an effort should be  
made this centennial year to get the mem-  
bers of those two famous nines together so  
far as it is possible and have them meet in  
another contest at Chicago on the 14th of  
June of this year, just 33 years from the  
date of the famous game.

The scheme is not impracticable. Six-  
teen of the eighteen players who took part  
in that contest are alive. The two missing  
members are Asa Brainerd, the notable  
pitcher of the Red Stockings, and Right  
Fielder McDonald of the Athletics. The  
other 16 participants in the great game I  
have succeeded in locating as follows:

Douglas Allison, catcher of the Red Stock-  
ings, is a clerk in a government depart-  
ment at Washington. Charley Gould, the  
first baseman, is a policeman in Cincinnati.  
Charley Brown, the second baseman, is  
living at Hartford. George Wright, the  
shortstop, is in the sporting goods busi-  
ness on Washington street, Boston. Fred  
Watterman, the third baseman, is in Cin-  
cinnati, but what business he follows,  
I do not know. Andy Leonard, the  
left fielder, is living somewhere in Ohio.  
Harry Wright, captain and center fielder,  
is manager of the Philadelphia National  
League club. Cal McVey, the right fielder,  
is a contractor, living near San Francisco.  
Brainerd is dead, but the substitute pitcher,  
Atwater, is alive and could be used to fill  
out the nine.

Of the Atlantic nine only McDonald, the  
right fielder, is dead. Robert Ferguson, the  
catcher and captain, is living in Brooklyn  
with plenty of money saved from his pro-  
fession to maintain him without hard  
work. George Zetlein, the pitcher, is in  
business in Brooklyn, as is also George  
Hall, the left fielder. Joseph Start, the first  
baseman lives in Providence. Lipman Pike,  
the second baseman, is in the gentlemen's  
furnishing goods business in Brooklyn. C.  
J. Smith, the third baseman, is a farmer on  
Long Island. L. J. Pease, shortstop, is a  
watchman in a sugar refinery in Brooklyn.  
J. C. Chapman, left fielder, is manager for  
the Buffalo Baseball club of the Eastern  
league. The substitute player of this team  
is also living and could take McDonald's  
place.

If these veterans of 1870 could be brought  
together at Chicago on the 14th of next  
June, they would be greeted by a crowd of  
spectators surely not smaller than that  
which saw them play the great game on  
the Capitoline grounds in 1870. Of course  
their skill with bat and ball has very great-  
ly deteriorated in the action less than a  
quarter of a century which has passed since  
they met in Brooklyn, but the people who  
would go to see them play now would not  
expect to see them repeat the display of  
agility and professional qualities which  
distinguished their work then.

The Red Stockings played 69 games in  
1870, winning 68 and tying one with the  
Haymakers of Troy, who objected to a de-  
cision of the umpire and left the field.  
They started out in 1870 fully aware that  
money was being freely spent in a number  
of cities in an effort to get up a team which  
could and would beat them. For the pur-  
pose of their first defeat. For the purpose  
only were the Chicago White Stockings  
together. And though this team did sub-  
sequently defeat the Cincinnati visitors  
twice, thus virtually giving the great and  
famous club its deathblow, the Athletics  
got the credit of checking their victorious  
march through the land.

If Harry Wright's advice had been taken  
at the time, the day of humiliation would  
have been postponed. At the end of the  
month nothing the score was a tie—5 to 5.  
But Captain Wright was willing to call it a draw,  
but President Chapman of the Cincinnati,  
who was present, called up Captain Wright  
and instructed him to play it out.

So the Red Stockings went to work again  
and by good batting, aided somewhat by a  
collusion between Hall and McDonald,  
scored two runs, giving them the advantage  
by 7 runs to 5.

When the Athletics went to bat for their  
half of the inning, Captain Wright became  
aware that Brainerd was weakening.  
Smith led off with a safe grounder past  
third and immediately went to third on a  
wild pitch. The crowd was now a great  
mob of cheering enthusiasts, and the scene  
aided materially in unweaving Brainerd.  
Joe Start followed Smith and sent the ball  
into the crowd at right field. McVey  
pushed his way through the crowd, and as  
he reached for the ball on the bank a rough  
assaulted him. The crowd, however, was  
there to see fair play, and the man who in-  
terfered with the play was roughly han-  
dled. Before McVey had fielded the ball  
home Smith scored, and Start was on third  
base.

When Captain Ferguson came to bat, he  
faced Brainerd left handed. His evident  
object was to evade George Wright's field  
and pull the ball toward a weaker spot in  
the infield, and as he batted equally well  
right or left handed this act was recognized  
as one of good policy. The result proved it  
to be so. He sent the ball between second  
and first, driving home the tying run again  
to the music of 10,000 throats.

Zetlein sent Gould a hot liner which the  
latter stopped, but could not field in time.  
He then tried to catch Ferguson at second  
base, but threw low. Sweazy made a bad  
muff, and letting the ball get away from  
him Ferguson scored the winning run. A  
double play immediately afterward ended  
the game, and the telegram was soon  
flashing the news to every corner of the  
United States that the Cincinnati Red  
Stockings after 15 months of uninterrupted  
victory had met their Waterloo.

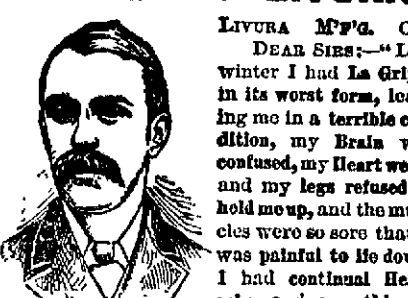
O. P. CATLOW

# WHAT OTHERS SAY.

INCIPENT PARALYSIS,  
HEART DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA,  
AND CONSTANT HEADACHE.

INDUCED BY LA GRIPPE.

COMPLETELY  
CURED BY LIVURA.



Mr. J. L. WEAVER.  
I could not work, sleep, or eat, and my right side  
became numb. Several doctors told me I had  
Incipient Paralysis, and that I could get no better.  
I grew so weak that I could not leave the house.  
Hearing of PITCHER'S LIVURA I got a bottle  
and it helped me from the first. I took 4 bottles  
in all, and am PERFECTLY WELL in every way,  
and now eat all day. I know that

PITCHER'S LIVURA  
CURED ME.

Yours truly, JOHN L. WEAVER.

217 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio.

LIVURA OINTMENT

The Great Skin Cure.

Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers,  
Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts,  
Bruises, Burns, Scalds, etc. Sold by all Drug-  
gists, or by mail. Price 35 Cents.

THE LIVURA MFG. CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

# SULPHUR BITTERS

THE BEST  
BLOOD PURIFIER  
IN THE WORLD.

WHY SUFFER with that chronic  
disease? Do you want to die? Sul-  
phur Bitters will cure you as it has  
thousands.

Why do you suffer with that

FOUL, OFFENSIVE BREATH?

You need not if you use Sulphur  
Bitters. They never fail to cure.

Operatives who are closely confined  
in the mills and workshops; clerks  
who do not have sufficient exercise,  
and all who are confined indoors,  
should use Sulphur Bitters. They  
will not then be

WEAK AND SICKLY.

Is your Breath Impure. Your  
Stomach is out of order. Sulphur  
Bitters is the best medicine to take.

Sulphur Bitters will build you up  
and make you

STRONG AND HEALTHY.

At the dawn of womanhood, Sul-  
phur Bitters should be used.

Sent 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co.,  
Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.



AT  
BEDTIME  
I TAKE  
A  
PLEASANT  
HERB  
DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT  
AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach,  
is refreshing and gives a pleasant laxative. This  
drink is made in the best and is prepared  
according to the latest scientific methods.

All druggists sell it at 50c and \$1.00 a package. If

you cannot get it send your address for free sample.  
Write to: Family Medicine, 100 Broadway, New York  
City. Send no money. Address: Family Medicine,  
100 Broadway, New York City.

The Best

Oldest and Largest Commercial and Short-  
Trade School in the West is the Pacific Business  
College 425 Superior St., Cleveland, O. Estab-  
lished in 1885. This Institution has prepared  
young men and women for useful and successful  
careers. New building, superior teachers, and an  
equipped course of study. Students advance  
by adding studies.

Why Suffer?

When you can be Cured

Thousands are suffering with  
Torpid Liver—the symptoms are  
Depression of Spirits, Indigestion,  
Constipation, Headache.  
Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator  
is a reliable remedy for Liver  
Disorders. It cures thousands  
every year; why not try  
Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator?  
Your Druggist will supply you.

# Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many  
days of misery, and enable him to eat  
whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache,

cleanse the food to assimilate and nourish  
the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar-  
coated. Price, 25c. per box.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London,  
Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," actually writes as follows:  
"From the careful analyses of Prof. A. H. H. and others, I am satisfied that

**VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA**  
is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than  
other Cocoa.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in  
this advertisement (from Trade Journals) in my book on this subject are quite  
misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.  
The false reputation of VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA as being injurious to health, and the very  
authority cited to prove it, is the only ground on which a story

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
48 North Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, OHIO.

Telephone Calls.  
COUNTING ROOM—ONE RING.  
EDITORIAL ROOM—TWO RINGS.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and surrounding towns at 10 cents per week. By mail, postage free, \$5 per year; \$2.50 for six months.

THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, by mail, \$1.00 per year; 75 cents for six months; 50 cents for three months.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893

The public spelling bees being held in Canton constitute a hopeful sign of the times.

The holding of street crossings by the train conductors of the West Side railroads, is a nuisance of long standing. If the rights of the public can be impressed upon the minds of the conductors, as a class, it will be a fine thing.

There is very great need of a reliable city map. The board of trade once took steps to have one published, but never followed the matter up. The many newcomers in town are unfamiliar with locations, and there is now a daily demand for something of the sort.

It will be a good thing for our paved streets to have them cleaned and kept clean. Any imperfections will then be apparent, and more likely to receive prompt attention. By the way, have the street railway people noticed that the bricks are in bad shape at various points along the city lines, and in need of relaying?

There is a good deal of mock heroics about the alleged indignation consequent upon the hauling down of the American flag in Honolulu. Whether it was wrong to haul it down depends altogether upon whether it was right to hoist it. General Dix's order: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," does not apply. President Harrison never approved Minister Stevens' action. The error of the present administration was in presuming to appoint a commissioner with authority over that of the resident United States minister, without the consent of the senate. It was an official impertinence, and savors to much of the imperial ego.

It would be interesting to know how the statistics were obtained, whereby Mr. Burwell asserts that 75 per cent of the young men of Massillon are drinkers. Who has entered into this matter in a manner exhaustive enough to warrant such a declaration? But Mr. Burwell goes further. He gives us to understand that 75 per cent of our young men—mind you he does not say a large number, or an appalling number—but 75 per cent of our young men are headed toward destruction. Mr. Burwell is too earnest a man to be subjected to flippant criticism, and his mission concerns too great an evil to permit it, but in a spirit of inquiry it is certainly proper to ask for the facts upon which are based such sweeping assertions.

The action of the county commissioners in withdrawing all support from militia companies in Stark county is based upon the result of similar action in Putnam county. The precedent for this action was established in Putnam county. The case was carried to the circuit court and the commissioners were sustained, the court holding that the militia is a part of the state and that it is unjust to assess the expense of maintaining the organizations. At the present time the statutes require the commissioners to provide armories for the state militia, and one such armory was purchased in Massillon. Now the military companies of Alliance and Canton want armories, and the county officers feel that the state should provide them.

NOW, CANAL FULTON.

The suggestion thrown out by Mr. McClymonds, in his interview published Saturday, that he is ready with his influence and capital, to aid in the construction of a street railway from Massillon to Canal Fulton, even though it should not promise immediate returns, ought to stir into activity all the latent forces of Canal Fulton. The building of such a line will do more to move that town from center to circumference than anything else short of the unattainable, and if the business men of that place do not at once call a meeting, and get themselves into shape to accept an opportunity that comes knocking at their doors, it may be to their everlasting regret. No town can isolate itself and expect success. Means of egress and ingress do not drain a town, as many suppose—that is an antiquated idea. Such facilities rouse the benighted towns into an energetic state that finds comfortable expression in increased values, and new buildings.

AS TO POPULATION.  
Massillon counts on having 15,000

population two years hence. This great gain has thus far cost her people only about \$10,000, and we use it as the work of effective organization. With Wooster profit on the expense?—Wooster Republican.

This is not entirely correct, as to figures, but otherwise true. The population figure is too conservative. The population, as shown by the census of 1890, was 10,092. It is probably 11,500 now, judging from the vote and school enumeration. Indeed, those statistics show a greater total, but 11,500 is nearly ours. We have in sight, from contracts made with three factories and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway company, an addition of 400 families, or at the very least 2,000 souls. This we will realize upon within twelve months. The asylum is a certainty, and including inmates and attendants, means 1,000 more. This last, however, will not get for some years, although during the period of construction there will be hundreds of mechanics at work. Assuming that the asylum will bring 200 to our midst within two years, we have now in plain view about 2,200 people, to add to 11,500, and all this without taking account of the natural increase of population, and the development of already existing industries. We should have a population of 17,000 by January 1, 1895, as the situation now stands, and without pushing further a work so auspiciously begun. With coal, stone and clay under us and around us, with railways in every direction, this place should soon take rank among the cities of Ohio.

MOVED TO TEARS.  
Evangelist Burwell and His Temperance Meetings.

Music Hall was crowded last night to hear Evangelist Burwell on "Does it Pay and What are the Wages?" The audience was not composed entirely of women and children. Men were there who were seen brushing away the tears from their cheeks or burying their faces in their hands as the speaker portrayed with the divine gift of eloquence of which he is possessed, the wages of the drunkard and the heritage of his wife and family. At the close of the address the people pressed forward to sign the total abstinence pledge, the roll now numbering over 300 names. The subject to night is, "From the Corner Grocery to the Gilded Saloon."

Mr. Burwell took up the 75 per cent matter again. He said that he did not say that 75 per cent of the young men of Massillon were drinkers. He did say that 75 per cent of the young men of Massillon never attended church, and if the present conditions continued for ten years, 75 per cent of those same young men would be on the road to ruin.

Isabella and World's Fair Club.  
There was a slight falling off in numbers, but no lack of enthusiasm, at the reading club yesterday afternoon, and the exercises brought out much that has been gained by foreign travel and home study. The programme begun with the first of a series of three articles in The Chautauquan on "The Influence of Greek Architecture in America," by Mr. W. H. Goodyear, whose name is familiar to many readers of THE INDEPENDENT, and whose lectures on art about four years ago are by no means forgotten. The remainder of the afternoon was given to the discussion of early christian painting, sculpture and architecture, Mohammedan art and Romanesque and Gothic architecture. The topics for the next lesson May 2, relate to Italian painting and sculpture in the 15th and 16th centuries. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Eliza Lachtel.

Among the Macabees.

That Dalton Horse Thief.

DALTON, O., April 19.—Further search has been made for the fellow who hired a horse and buggy of David Gardner and failed to return with it. It was learned to-day that at a farm near here he showed a wound which was on his leg saying that it was where a dog bit him some time ago. We were informed that the wound looked as if it was a bullet wound and that it was very sore looking and it is now thought that he will not get far without medical attention. Mr. Gardner offers a reward for the return of his property and the capture of the thief.

A Clothing Store Fire.

At 10 o'clock this morning someone, after lighting a cigar, carelessly threw a match into a stack of wrapping paper in Goodhart's clothing store. The room was soon filled with smoke and for a time it looked as though a serious conflagration would result. But by quick work on the part of the proprietor and clerks the fire was subdued without further loss than the burning of some twenty dollars worth of wrapping paper and the scorching of a table. None of the stock in the store was injured in the least.

It never fails to cure—Manners Double Extract Sarsaparilla.

WITHOUT A SINGLE HITCH.

THE OLD COUNCIL DIES AND THE NEW ONE ORGANIZES.

President Hering R. elected—Mr. Young Presid at Pro Tem—City Clerk Hayles Re-elected Without Opposition—Good Feeling Prevails All Round.

It required just thirty-one minutes for the old council to die and the new one to be born Monday night.

Every chair in the lobby was occupied, but if the spectators expected to witness an exciting scene they were disappointed. It was rumored before the meeting that some sort of a move would be made by the Massillon street railway syndicate, the nature of which was rather mystical, but neither Judge Young nor any of the representatives of the new company were present.

THE OLD BODY ADJOURNS.

President Hering remained on the floor as he was suffering from a severe cold and President pro tem. Young occupied the chair in his stead. After the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting and of the three special meetings held last week, City Solicitor Williams, in behalf of President Hering, moved that the council adjourn sine die. This motion was seconded by Mr. Segner and unanimously carried.

MAYOR REED TAKES THE CHAIR.

Immediately after the adjournment of the old council Mayor Reed mounted the platform and after rapping for order, called for the presentation of the credentials of members-elect of the council. Messrs. Matthews, Segner, Young and Lucius stepped forward and after their certificates had been duly examined, the oath of office was administered to them by the mayor.

Mr. Lucius then took the seat formerly occupied by his predecessor, Mr. Hamill, and the other members their accustomed places. The election of a president being the first business in order, the mayor called for nominations.

Mr. Matthews nominated Edward L. Hering, Mr. Cameron seconded the motion. Mr. Volkman named Perry H. Young and received a second from Mr. Lucius.

THE OFFICERS WERE ELECTED.

The vote was then taken, Messrs. Segner, Lucius and Volkman voting for Mr. Young and the other members for Mr. Hering. The latter was thereupon declared elected by a vote of five to three.

The election of a president pro tempore was next in order. Mr. Lucius nominated Perry H. Young, the second coming from Mr. Segner. No other nominations were made and the vote was unanimous for Mr. Young.

The city clerk was last and though it was expected that there would be one other nomination beside E. B. Bayles for the office, none was made, and he was named by Mr. Lucius, seconded by Mr. Shoemaker, and elected without a dissenting voice.

THE NEW BODY ORGANIZED.

After the elections, Mayor Reed declared the new council organized, and as President Hering was too hoarse to speak he read for him the following communication:

Gentlemen—  
It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the continued and uniform courtesy, and also the many marks of kindness extended me by each and every member of this body, for which please accept my thanks.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Shoemaker and seconded by Mr. Segner, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered President Edward L. Hering for the impartial manner in which he has served this body during the past year.

President Pro Tem Young again took the chair and stated that it was customary, upon the organization of a new council, to adjourn without transacting anything of a business nature. Accordingly, Mr. Cameron moved that the council adjourn for one week, and the motion carried.

Judge Nichols is Dead.

Judge Nichols died at his home a New Lisbon, Sunday morning, after ten days' illness from pneumonia. He was judge of the common pleas court. This makes a vacancy on the bench in this district for Governor McKinley to fill by appointment.

The Boom in Brookfield.

Cellars have already been dug for five new dwelling houses in West Brookfield and East Greenville also comes to the front with a promise to build twenty five new houses this summer.

A Dead Infant.

The dead body of a child was found upon the side walk at the corner of Tremont and Hill streets, early this morning. The matter was at once reported to the mayor and Marshal Hagan was detailed to make an investigation.

Rich. Red Blood

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Do you want a situation, and want it very badly? Why don't you consult THE INDEPENDENT want columns?

AN HONORABLE LIFE.

Joseph Hatmaker Died at His Home Monday Night.

At half past six o'clock last evening Joseph Hatmaker died at his home at the corner of South Mill and South streets. He had been in poor health for the past four years and unable to work for over one year. One week ago he became much worse and sank rapidly until the end came.

Mr. Hatmaker was born near Allentown, Pa., on June 26, 1819, and when very young his parents removed to Lyons, N. Y. Here he attended school and at the age of 25 came to Massillon. During the first year after his arrival he was employed by E. & J. Everhard, manufacturers of fanning mills. He then entered the wood department at the works of Russell & Co., and continued in that firm's employ until up to within a year ago, with the exception of one year when he conducted a grocery store.

On March 24, 1853, Mr. Hatmaker was married to Miss Lavina Everhard, a sister of his first employers, Mr. Hatmaker and one daughter, Mrs. Carrie Russell, survive him. He has, beside, three sisters and a brother living in New York state.

Mr. Hatmaker is numbered among the half dozen men who have been in the employ of Russell & Co. for more than forty years, and he ranked among the most trusted and efficient men in the shop. Both in the works and out he had hundreds of friends, and his honorable life and quiet manner won for him the esteem of all who knew him. The funeral will be held from the family home at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

THE BOARD ORGANIZED.

Important Business Transacted by Perry Township Officials.

The new school board of Perry township was organized in the office of Clerk Hemperly Monday. A routine of business for use at all meetings of the board was adopted according to plans suggested by the enactment of the Workman school law. The routine is as follows:

1. Report of minutes of previous meeting, correction and approval of same.
2. Presentation of petitions and memorials.
3. Reports of standing committees.
4. Report of select committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.
7. Election of teachers and employees.
8. Presentation of accounts and action thereon.
9. Miscellaneous business.

The board then elected Jeremiah Schriver as president.

The law provides that the length of the terms of the several members of the board shall be arranged by the casting of lots, and such action was according taken with the following result:

J. G. Wertzbaugher, one year; Cyrus Smith, one year; R. Leifer, one year; W. H. Allen, two years; Wm. Hawk, two years; Thomas J. Whipple, two years; George C. Leeper, three years; George W. Earl, three years; J. Schriver, three years.

The following standing committees were named by President Schriver to serve during the coming year:

On school houses and furniture—Messrs. Allen, Smith and Leifer.

On text books—Wertzbaugher, Leeper and Earl.

Rules and regulations for teachers and pupils—Whipple, Schriver and Earl.

Finance—Leeper, Earl and Hawk.

Teachers—Wertzbaugher, Smith and Leifer.

Before adjourning the board decided upon the following tax levy to meet the expenses which will arise during the coming year:

For contingent fund.—Two mills.

For building.—Two mills.

For tuition.—One mill.

At the next meeting, which will be held on Monday, May 8, teachers will be hired for the coming school year.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Preliminary Arrangements are Now Perfected.

Hart Post No. 134 G. A. R., has planned Memorial day exercises so far as to have appointed the following committee to make arrangements: S. M. Knapp, W. S. Rogers, Geo. N. Lasech, J. C. Hering, Adam Wendling.

Captain A. S. McClure, of Wooster, has been secured to deliver the Memorial day address. Captain McClure served in congress from the old Wayne county district, and is at the head of the Wayne county bar.

Memorial Resolutions.

HEADQUARTERS HART POST NO. 134, DEPT. OF OHIO, G. A. R. MASSILLON, O., April 14, 1893.

Whereas, In the death of our comrade Charles T. Higgenbotham, we are again reminded that while death is the common lot of all men, it is not far off from the hearts of the Grand Army. Our ranks are thinning with increasing rapidity, and as one brave drops out and we are called to pay the last sad rites to a departed comrade we involuntarily ask ourselves "Who will be next?" Therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of Comrade Charles T. Higgenbotham we have lost a worthy comrade, society a true citizen and his family a good husband and father.

Resolved, That while we mourn our own loss, we also mourn with his bereaved family in their greater loss, and freely give to them our sincere sympathy and shall be ready and willing to comfort and aid them in any way in our power.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished decedent's family and the Massillon daily papers.

S. M. KNAPP,  
W. M. McMillon,  
Committee on Resolutions.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Massillon, April 18:

LADIES.

Cornelius Mrs. W. S. Thompson Mrs. Alice Clockmire Miss Estella Walter Mrs. H. Myers Mrs. Ann Zunbrunen Mrs. Nellie

MEN.

Bolgerman Chas. Richardson Chas. Duncan P. A. Harland Paul Patterson Charles

FOREIGN.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

Call and see our new line of baby caps; just arrived. H. Falke & Son.

HE BUILT THE FIRST CAR.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT'S PART IN RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

The Original American Coach was Turned Out by Himself and Brother in Massachusetts. The Locomotive Pilot Grew Out of His Inventive Mind.

The triumphal passage across the continent of the "Johnny Bull" locomotive, and models of the first imported passenger coaches used in America, followed by a train of vestibuled parlor cars, has roused the attention of the entire country, and it is therefore doubly interesting to know, that the modest lone fisherman of Zoar, Citizen Joseph Davenport, who has lived here for many years, was the builder of the first American railroad car, the inventor of the locomotive pilot, and the driver of the first engine to achieve a speed of sixty miles an hour. Mr. Davenport is now 78 years of age, and is reticent to a degree of secrecy concerning the part he played in making the steam railway a potent factor in American civilization.

To begin at the beginning, Mr. Davenport was born in 1815. He left school when he was thirteen, and at fifteen he was an apprentice to his brother Charles, now of Boston, and then a coach maker at Cambridgeport, Mass. Cambridgeport has now become simple Cambridge, the seat of Harvard university.

It was along about 1830 that the first engines and cars came over from England, and the Davenports, who were of an inventive turn of mind, at once set about to improve upon the British coach. The result of this was that in 1832 they turned out their first American railroad car, and it was used on the Boston & Lowell road. It was sixteen feet long, built after the old omnibus pattern, the seats running along the sides. There were two doors, one in the middle of each side.

It ran on four wheels, and was nine feet wide. At each end was a compartment for baggage three feet deep, the partition extending half way to the roof.

Mr. Davenport continued to give his attention to railroad matters, and invented and built the first locomotive pilot, or "cow catcher." His idea was to supply something for throwing snow off the track and hence a frame device, just like the modern pilot, covered with sheet iron. It performed its work so well and was also so useful in throwing cattle off of the roadbed without causing wrecks that it was adopted in the erection of all locomotives. Mr. Davenport never thought it worth while to take out a patent on this extremely useful invention until it was too late to do so.

The first railroad charter in this country was for the Boston & Lowell, but the Boston & Worcester was the first line in operation. Mr. Davenport says that the trains ran upon strips of wood called "snake rails," from the fact that they would often curl up, and punch holes in the cars above. These rails were covered with iron straps and were clamped to the ties. A speed of fifteen to twenty miles an hour was attained, although on straight levels a mile a minute was actually made, he himself having been in the cab on such occasions.

The Boston & Lowell was the most expensive railroad ever built in the world. Trenches were dug to receive solid masonry, upon which granite sleepers were laid. This road bed proved too rigid, and caused the rails to break, and caused the rolling stock to result itself to pieces. The experience resulted in a return to a cheaper and more satisfactory form of road bed, not greatly differing from the kind in use to-day.

The name of the firm of which Mr. Davenport's brother was a member was Davenport & Bridges. Charles Davenport was born in Newton, Mass., in 1812. The first car, mentioned above, was completed under contract, and its first run from Boston to Brighton, a distance of five miles, caused great excitement. That first car was worn out in actual service. The fare on the Boston & Lowell road was five cents a mile, and the run of a mile a minute was as an experiment.

After coming to Massillon, Mr. Davenport built the "steam car," on which he secured a patent. This was a combination engine and car, and passengers were taken from here to Chicago in it, in 1859. He built a similar car in New York state in 1861. These combination cars never came into general use.

Mr. Davenport signed as an apprentice to his brother and was to get \$30 the first year and \$40 the second year. He worked from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. He was apprenticed for four years, but after serving two years he bought out his time, and started as a journeyman on piece work. He then got \$1.50 a day, and worked in the dark hours by candle-light, from half past four in the morning, until 8 o'clock at night, with half an hour's rest at noon. The father of the Davenports was a clock maker, and Mr. Charles Davenport still owns a clock made by his father.

Will be a Private Policeman.

Officer Frank Ertle has resigned his position on the police force but will be employed in a similar capacity as he has been selected to succeed Thomas Keenan as merchant policeman. His experience on the regular force makes his selection for special duty an excellent one.

A New Carrier Appointed.

Richard James has been appointed substitute carrier in place of William Hall, resigned, and is now serving in place of Carrier Hopkinson during the latter's vacation.

The Trout's Appeal.

Don't visit the commonplace Winnebagoes. Or the rivulet Onondaga. Apassacousset. Or climb to the summit of bare Mounts. And look eastward toward the clear Umbagog. But come into Maine to Wokelenehbeok. Or the saucy little river Esquig. Or still smaller stream of Chiquassabunt. Then visit me last on the great Aroasagunticook.

It would be worth while for the ladies to bear in mind that if they take a gentle course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring, they will have no trouble with "prickly heat," "hives," "sties," boils, or black heads, when summer comes. Prevention is better than cure.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AN OPEN SWITCH.

That Was What Led to Rube Whitman's Death.

An official investigation of the cause of the fatal accident on the C. L. & W. road at Chamberlain, on Saturday night, resulted in the decision that the trainmen had not taken the precaution to close the safety switch, and as soon as the engine struck the parted rails it was thrown from the track. A safety switch is usually built on a side track extending along a grade to prevent cars left standing on the side track from running out upon the main line if at any time the brake should give way. If such should be the case, the safety switch being open would throw the moving cars from the track, thus averting a possible accident. It is the trainmen's duty to see that these switches are closed before turning a train over them.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Monday.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Andrew J. Votaw and Emma Hines, of Alliance; John Gardner, J., and Amanda M. Finch, of Canton; Samuel Krabill and Carrie L. Nukefer, of Freeburg; Nicholas Dannemiller and Emma Hitz, of New Berlin.

Joseph Spangler and Henry Bixler have been appointed administrators of the estate of Anna Spangler, of Nuni-shillen township.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Lawrence township, P. Metz by administrator to John Metzger, lot No. 71, \$216.

Perry township, Harmon Bordner to H. W. Reed, 33 1/2 100 out of 95 65 100 acres, \$11,714.

The following sales of real estate have been ordered by the court: April 29, Charles Wendling vs. Catherine Wendling, house and lot in Massillon, appraised at \$1,000; May 13, Ira M. Allen vs. Hiram, Mirrie and others, lots in East Greenville appraised at \$300.

The Duesbers will open the season at Cleveland Sunday, April 30, with the old league. Two hundred Cantonians will accompany the team. The fare for the round trip will be \$1.25.

Tuesday.

A resolution was adopted by the county commissioners, yesterday afternoon, to the effect that on the 30th day of April, 1893, the county will cease to pay any armory and state militia expenses. The commissioners will demand the keys of the armory at Massillon and take possession of the building, but they will give the state the privilege of renting the building for the Massillon militia if desired.

Francis Strobel has been appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph Hafner, of Massillon, and J. O. Kretschbaum administrator of Abraham Good, of Plain township.

The new inter-urban vestibule car "Stark" made its first appearance on the road to-day. The "Perry" will be completed this week.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Wm. O. Farr and Frances Schmidt, and Charles R. McAuley and Clara Hutter, of Canton.

Margaret Young has petitioned the common pleas court for a divorce from Philip Young, charging him with habitual drunkenness and gross neglect. The Pennsylvania Company—Morganthaler condemnation case was given a parliamentary hearing in the probate court to-day.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Lawrence township—Fred Ehret's heirs to Lawrence Clausen, 50 acres of land, \$2,500.

Lawrence Clausen to Amelia Ehret, 50 acres, \$2,500.

Amelia Ehret to Lawrence Clausen, 50 acres, \$2,500.

Wednesday.

Judge Fawcett decided yesterday that the Pennsylvania Company were justified in appropriating the Morganthaler property. The case will be given a jury trial on Tuesday.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John P. Halloran and Matilda J. Baldwin, of Alliance; W. S. Tompson and Mary Pachung, of Canton; Theodore M. Smith and Martha E. Swihart, of Massillon; Wallace O. Bower and Grace Chivers, of Alliance; Charles L. Layman and Rachael Doll, of Massillon.

J. W. Reed, of Cincinnati, who purchased thirty five acres of land on the Inter Urban line, of Harmon Bordner, has a party of engineers at work laying it out in lots. Mr. Reed expects to establish a manufactory on the grounds as an extra inducement to start a new town.

Negotiations are completed for the removal of the Wood-Brown Company of Canton, to Columbus. They are to get a five acre tract on the C. L. & W. Railway, just outside of the city limits, and to employ seventy-five persons.

There is an interesting contest going on in the Canton board of education, concerning the disposition of the funds. The People's Savings Bank wants to handle the money, and has submitted a proposition to pay 3 1/2 per cent interest on daily cash balances, should a treasurer be elected who would deposit with them. This was considered in caucus, with Mr. Pomerene as a prospective candidate. Mr. Harter, however, outbid the bank and agreed to allow 4 per cent.

A new town is to be built midway between Canton and Massillon. The Floom farm containing thirty-five acres has been purchased by Mr. Reed, of Cincinnati, and a corps of engineers are at work today surveying the tract and

establishing street and lot lines for a village.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, third ward, Paul Houriet to Caroline and John Stahl, 10 100 acres \$1,600.

Lawrence township, James McCue to Peter Yost, one acre of land, \$400.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Officers Elected by the Massillon Board of Education.

The old Massillon board of education held its final meeting in the office of Dr. T. O. Miller last night. The members present were: Messrs. Baldwin, Humberger, Miller, Kirohhofer, Huber and Young. A number of bills were ordered paid, after which a motion that the board adjourn sine die was made and carried.

Immediately after the adjournment, the new board in which there is no change in membership from the old, organized by the election of the following officers: Dr. T. O. Miller, president, re-elected; Henry Huber, president pro tempore; Wm. B. Humberger, clerk, re-elected. City Treasurer Kirohhofer, who is also treasurer ex-officio of the board, presented his bond, which was unanimously accepted.

NAVARRE BUSINESS MEN.





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[CONTINUED.]

#### CHAPTER XIV.

"YOU WILL HEAR FROM ME LATER ON."

Max Manson recounted his own experience, doing so with some chagrin, for he thereby confessed that he had been outwitted by the two men from India. Simpson, however, showed true delicacy for his friend by remarking that his mistake was one which the shrewdest person would have made under similar circumstances, and therefore there was no cause for reproaching himself.

"The landlord told me that you had not been here for several days," remarked Manson.

"Of course not. I didn't know but those fellows, or at least one of them, would venture to return to learn about me, so I quietly withdrew into the country to escape the possibility of being seen by either of them."

"You will not deny now, Fol, that the proof is clear against Dr. Maidhoff?"

"It looks clearer than ever, but I am not ready to give up another theory—the one which I formed at first."

Max Manson was silent a minute, expecting that his friend would explain himself, but as he did not he was too proud to ask him what his novel conception might be.

"It seems to me," continued Manson, "that there ought to be some way of punishing this physician."

"For what?"

"For stealing the rajah's ruby and causing the death of Miss Livemore."

"How do you know he did so?"

"I don't understand you, Fol. Haven't we just seen the gem in his possession?"

"Yes, in the possession of him and another person, but what proof have we that either of them stole it?"

"What stronger proof can be asked? Who is that young man with the doctor?"

"I never saw him before tonight, but it is evident that the two are intimate friends."

"Yes, they are plotters together; they have stolen the ruby from the dead lady, or rather the one who became dead after it was stolen, and are now conspiring together as to its disposal."

"It looks, too, as if Miss Gilder is concerned in it," was the significant remark of Simpson.

"There's no denying that. She doesn't seem to be in very deep mourning over the loss of her aunt."

"Still she may be genuinely sorry, even though the death brings a fortune to the younger one."

Had Simpson chosen to tell of the conversation between the young lady and Dr. Maidhoff, in the office of the latter some days before, Manson would have been confirmed in his suspicions of Miss Gilder, but the friend for some reason of his own chose to keep it to himself.

At this juncture a knock was heard at the door, and a messenger presented himself with a telegram for Simpson. The latter signed the receipt, gave the lad a fee and when the door was closed read the following:

Close up the case as soon as you can and in your own way. Tell M. to report here by first train in the morning. I have another matter awaiting his attention.

"That eliminates me from this business," quietly remarked Manson. "I don't see that I have been of any help anyway."

"You shouldn't disparage your efforts in that manner. It may be that I shall never know any more of this matter than I do now, but I shall do my utmost to clear it up within the present week."

"Before my departure tomorrow," said Manson, "I should like to make a call on Dr. Maidhoff if you have no objections."

"I will be glad to have you do so," promptly responded his friend.

"If I gather anything, I will let you know."

After further and unimportant conversation Simpson withdrew to his room and was not seen until the following morning, which dawned bright and clear. He bade his friend goodbye, and Manson, having resumed his former personal appearance, called at the office of Dr. Maidhoff on his way to the station, being fortunate enough to find him in and disengaged.

"Why," remarked the physician in surprise, "I understood you to say that you had given up this affair and gone home."

"So I did, but Varick thought I had better run down and see whether there was anything I could do for you."

"That was kind, but really it seems hardly worth while. I am of the opinion that it is best not to give the matter any further thought. You have done all that you could be expected to do, and you may say to Mr. Varick that the executors will cheerfully pay his bill from the estate as soon as he sends it in."

"I am sure there will be no trouble on that score; but, doctor, do you mean to say that you will make no further attempt to recover this remarkable ruby?"

"From what I can hear it must be worth an enormous sum."

"Yes, fully \$100,000, if not more, but what is the use of trying to accomplish the impossible? If you dropped a diamond in the middle of the Atlantic, you would know it was irretrievably gone. You could not help regretting its loss, but you would be foolish to indulge any hope of recovering it."

"True, but has this gem been dropped into the ocean?"

The physician looked keenly at his visitor before replying:

"Not literally so, but it amounts to the same thing. The burglar who broke into her home more than a week ago has had abundant time to hide it where

it is as impossible to find it as if it were fathoms deep in the sea."

"The very size and value of the jewel will lead to trace it."

"Ordinarily such would be the fact, but you forget that the party who has sent a couple of thugs hither from the other side of the world does not seek it for the purpose of sale. Let him once get it in his possession, and the queen of England will not be able to take it from him."

"You speak of those two East Indians as thugs—that is, members of an organization which the British government stamped out many years ago."

"Nominally they did so, but the terrible society still exists."

The doctor paused abruptly and went to his desk, unlocking the drawers from which Folson Simpson had abstracted the telltale letter some days before. He hurriedly examined a number of letters and papers and showed his surprise in failing to find that for which he was searching.

Doubtless he was looking for the letter which he meant to show to his visitor as proof of what he had just said, but of course he could not place his hand on it.

"That's strange," he muttered. "I am sure I placed it there."

"Was it anything in which I could be interested?" was the innocent question of Max Manson.

"It was a letter that reached Miss Livemore on the same day preceding the robbery and her death confirmatory of what I just remarked about those two thugs."

This declaration gave the detective an opening to say what had been in his mind for some time:

"How was it that, receiving this warning, you failed to take such precautions as would have rendered the robbery impossible?"

Dr. Maidhoff again bent his penetrating eyes on his visitor before replying:

"I am not surprised to hear you speak thus, but I may say that one of the conditions on which Miss Livemore held the rajah's ruby so long was that she should never allow it to go out of her possession. That has been the case with the various owners for more than 200 years."

"Still, admitting those singular provisions of inheritance, it surely would have been easy for you to place guards in the house, so that these miscreants would not have dared to intrude. Cautious as they are, they hold our laws in too much dread to bid them open defiance and it seems to me there has been a disregard of the most ordinary common sense precautions that almost warrants suspicion."

Dr. Maidhoff turned upon the detective like a flash and indignantly demanded:

"What do you mean, sir, by such language?"

"I mean to say that every person with a modicum of wit will say. You admit that you received a warning of the intended visit of these two thugs from the other side of the world with the evident purpose—"

"I have admitted no such thing, sir."

"But what of this missing letter?" asked Manson, with some embarrassment, fearful that he had made a faux pas by asserting more than the physician had really said.

"I merely intimated that I had received information which authorized me to regard these men as thugs or assassins, but I did not say that the letter told me they intended to steal the ruby belonging to Miss Livemore."

"Nevertheless," calmly remarked Manson, determined to force the matter home, "that is what the letter did say."

"What authority have you for such words? Did you peruse the letter?"

"Will you deny that it contained the warning I have stated?"

"I deny your right to question me in this manner. In other words, it is none of your business."

Max Manson rose to his feet, buttoning his coat and looking his man unflinchingly in the eye.

"Dr. Maidhoff, you have not acted honestly with us. You asked Mr. Varick to send a person here to investigate this loss, and you have tried to baffle me at every step, but you have not succeeded to the extent you fancy, inasmuch as I happened to witness a certain interview between you and a young gentleman in the Livemore homestead last evening. Good day, sir. You will probably hear from me later on."

#### CHAPTER XV.

"OH! WHAT HAVE I DONE?"



"Sit down," he said, with good natured earnestness.

Max Manson felt that he had overstepped the bounds of strict prudence, but it cannot be said he regretted it. Knowing as he did that this man had the rajah's ruby in his possession, or at least had it a few hours before, and believing that he was going to escape scot free, he could not resist the temptation of letting him know that he had grounds for his accusing words.

He did not think it worth while to return to the hotel and tell Simpson what had passed. The doctor had admitted nothing, and he did not suspect the identity of his friend; the latter therefore possessed the same opportunity to carry out his schemes and combinations as at first.

Folson Simpson, finding himself alone, followed a singular course, but one which it may be said was in keeping with his conduct since coming to Ellenville to

look into the mystery of the rajah's ruby. Paying no further attention to Dr. Maidhoff or the young man whom he had seen in conversation with him at the Livemore homestead the evening before, he took the train to Warhampton, whither he learned Miss Gilder had gone, though she must have returned to Ellenville the previous evening, since she was at the physician's office at that time.

Arrived at this country town about noon, he found that it bore a marked resemblance to the one he had just left, having about the same number of inhabitants, though it boasted a couple of dilapidated inns or hotels.

Ensconcing himself in one of these he ate his midday meal, and through some guarded inquiries learned that the new home of Miss Gilder, like the one at Ellenville, stood on the outskirts and was an imposing structure, showing considerable wealth on the part of the occupants.

Lighting a cigar, Simpson sauntered thither, on the alert as he did so. So far as he could judge the coast was clear, and stepping upon the porch he gave the bell a gentle pull.

It was answered by the servant Martha, who showed pleased surprise on recognizing him. Simpson bowed as courteously as though she were a princess and extended his hand.

"I can't tell you how glad I am to see you," he said, as she gingerly accepted the salute. "How have you been, Martha, since your scare the other night?"

"Oh, I am well, thank you," she replied, smiling all over her broad countenance; "but, mister, if you want to see Miss Gilder she isn't at home."

"Who said I wanted to see her? I've come to see you, Martha," replied the audacious fellow, stepping into the hall and then making his way into the parlor, which was hardly set to rights as yet.

Martha followed him with no little embarrassment, though it was evident that the round faced and genial detective had made an impression on the heart of the young woman.

"Sit down," he said, with good natured earnestness, motioning her to a seat.

"Miss Gilder would hardly be pleased if she knew this."

"But there is no need of her knowing it. You don't fancy I am going to tell her? Sit down—sit down, I say, or I don't know what I will do," and he made as if he meant to compel her. Thereupon she laughingly complied, and Simpson, holding his hat and cane, said in his most insinuating voice:

"You haven't forgot our meeting the other night, Martha?"

"Indeed I'll never forget that as long as I live; it was awful."

"Yes, it was rather stirring. I was glad I was able to take care of you."

"I'll always remember your kindness. When I caught a glimpse of you as I was a-walkin' up the path, I just thought I would faint. I was sure it was that dreadful man."

"So it was, Martha?"

"What?" she exclaimed, almost falling from her chair.

"Yes, it was he, but I was right by you, ready to pounce upon him on his first motion to harm you."

"Well, I declare! Did you ever?"

"What did the folks say when you went in and told your story?"

"They couldn't believe me at first, but I said I knew you spoke the truth, for, excuse me, sir, you looked like a real gentleman that couldn't deceive a lady. The doctor said he would stay all night with us, and he did. Nobody didn't disturb us, as I spoke you know."

"I judge that. I waited around the outside axhole, ready to rush in if I heard you call for me, but I am glad nothing of the kind happened."

"Oh, the folks asked me all kinds of questions," continued Martha, becoming more at ease. "They wanted to know who you were, but of course I couldn't tell 'em, for you see I didn't know."

"Did you try to describe me?"

"Yes; but, I asked I can see now that I got it all wrong. I said you were a tall gentleman, with a mustache and dressed in black, which wasn't as it was at all."

"I should say not. But that was natural in your disturbed state of mind," Simpson was considerate enough to say, glad to find that the description of himself by the servant could not have given the doctor or Miss Gilder any suspicion of his identity. "Now, Martha, since you and I are such good friends, I want to ask you a few questions. I hope you will be willing to answer them."

"If they are proper, sir."

"You don't imagine that I would ask you any other kind? First of all, were you at home the night that the robbers visited the house in Ellenville?"

Her embarrassment of face and manner did not escape the notice of the detective. His suspicion that there was something back of this strange business which had not yet been touched upon was confirmed.

"What is your name?"

"Mr. Simpson."

"I am afraid, Mr. Simpson, I shouldn't have told you this. Dr. Maidhoff will kill me if he finds it out."

"Don't be alarmed, my dear. I shall not tell him, and you can do as you please about it. But do you know why she consented to appear as a dead person?"

"She couldn't help it. She was pretty near dead, so much so that we all believed it for a long time."

"Was it given out that she was dead?"

"Yes, sir. The doctor had a coffin sent here on the afternoon train, and everybody thought Miss Livemore's dead body was in it—that is, every one who didn't know it wasn't."

"How was it they got her here without its being known?"

"The doctor brought her in a carriage at night. You know it is not very far."

"But what was their reason for such a singular course?"

"I am sure I can't tell, but it had something to do with that red diamond that was locked up in the safe, and which has made nothing but trouble ever since I can remember."

"Last night I saw a young gentleman with Dr. Maidhoff. Can you tell me who he was?"

"Most certainly. Nothing could have been more proper. And he did all he could for her."

"Why shouldn't he? Of course he did!"

At that moment a footfall was heard overhead, as though some one was walking lightly and hurriedly across the floor. The servant started and looked with an alarmed expression at her visitor, who quietly said:

"I understood you to say that Miss Gilder is at Ellenville."

"So she is, but we expect her home today."

"Are you not the only servant in the house?"

"Yes, sir—but oh, Mr.—that is—please don't ask me so many questions, for I don't know what to say."

"I wouldn't hurt your feelings for the world, Martha," remarked Simpson in his kindest tones, for he knew unerringly that he was on the verge of important information. He had but to use his advantage wisely, and he would extract knowledge from this simple minded young woman that would amply repay him for the method he used to obtain it.

"But there are, you know, a good many things which I shouldn't tell, now that Miss Gilder is away. Why not wait 'till she comes and see her?" she asked, with a start of relief.

"I am afraid I would not find her as considerate as you are. Now, don't feel offended if I ask you a few things which you may not like to answer; I would be willing to pay you well."

"No you wouldn't," she interrupted scornfully. "Do you think I would take pay for answering questions?"

"You didn't hear me through," blandly interposed Mr. Simpson. "I was about to say that I would pay you well for doing as I ask were you an ordinary servant that could be hired to do such things, but knowing you to be a true lady I would not insult you by such a proposition. It is upon your ladyhood and goodness of heart that I place my reliance."

Ah, but Folson Simpson knew how to flatter. This sentiment did its work. Martha blushed with pleasure and was sure that in all her life she had never seen such a splendid man as this one. Who could say that he was not hopelessly impressed with her charms, and that—

but no, she must not build such gorgeous air castles—that is, not just yet.

The detective saw his advantage and pressed it with cleverness.

"Martha, my dear, I see how delicate and refined your mind is, so I will ask you only a single question, but before I do so you must promise me that you will answer it. What do you say now?"

"I don't know about that," she replied coquettishly, "but I guess I may make the promise, knowing you to be the gentleman you are. Yes, I will promise to answer truthfully."

"Who is that person I heard walk across the floor up stairs a few minutes ago?"

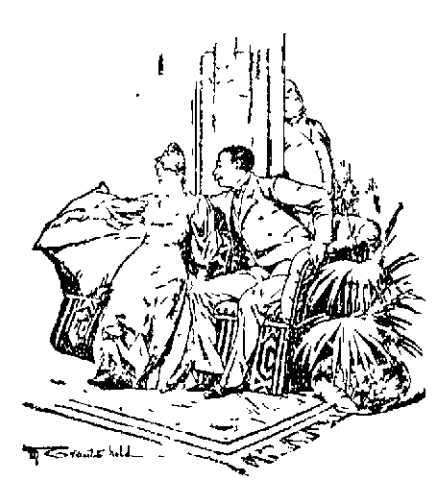
The girl seemed about to faint. She turned pale, and for a full minute did not speak.

"Don't be afraid," added Simpson, leaning forward kindly and lowering his voice. "Let it be a secret between us, Martha."

"It is—it is—you mustn't tell—it is Miss Livemore. She didn't die at all. Oh, what have I done?"

#### CHAPTER XVI.

"IT WAS TAKING BIG CHANCES."



They were seated on the sofa, as near each other as they could get.

Detective Simpson could not repress an exclamation of astonishment at the astounding words of the servant, and yet, it may be said, he was partly prepared for them.

It was confirmatory of the extraordinary theory he had formed days before when in conversation with Max Manson, and which he was on the point of making known to him. When he heard the footfall overhead, he suspected it was the lady that had been reported dead and buried more than a week before.

"Then Miss Livemore did not die?"

"No, but she came awful near it," Martha hastened to say, as though that fact palliated the strange deception that had been used. "I am afraid, Mr.—"

"What is your name?"

"Mr. Simpson."

"I am afraid, Mr. Simpson, I shouldn't have told you this. Dr. Maidhoff will kill me if he finds it out."

"Don't be alarmed, my dear. I shall not tell him, and you can do as you please about it. But do you know why she consented to appear as a dead person?"

"She couldn't help it. She was pretty near dead, so much so that we all believed it for a long time."

"Was it given out that she was dead?"

"Yes, sir. The doctor had a coffin sent here on the afternoon train, and everybody thought Miss Livemore's dead body was in it—that is, every one who didn't know it wasn't."

"How was it they got her here without its being known?"

"The doctor brought her in a carriage at night. You know it is not very far."

"But what was their reason for such a singular course?"

"I am sure I can't tell, but it had something to do with that red diamond that was locked up in the safe, and which has made nothing but trouble ever since I can remember."

"Last night I saw a young gentleman with Dr. Maidhoff. Can you tell me who he was?"

"What kind of a man was he?"

"Quite young and good looking, with dark hair and mustache. He was well dressed and rather tall."

"Why, don't you know him? He is Mr. Arthur Fairchild, and they do say," added Martha, dropping her voice to a confidential whisper, "that him and Miss Evelyn will soon be married. I guess it is so too."

"Well, my good girl, I am ever so much obliged to you for your kindness, and I repeat that you shall suffer no harm through what you have said. Miss Livemore will doubtless want to know who it was that called on you and what his business is. You can say it was the gentleman who was at the homestead in Ellenville and inquired of Miss Gilder about the sale of the property."

"I will do that since it is true, but what shall I say to Miss Gilder if she inquires of me—oh, there she is now!"

A light step on the porch was followed by a sharp tinkle of the bell. Detective Simpson did not want to be caught by the lady, and it was his purpose to get away before her return, but it was impossible for him to slip out now, and it would be embarrassing to explain to her why it was he was in the parlor talking to her servant.

But he was a man of resources and rarely lost his self possession.

"Don't say anything to her about me," he said, rising to his feet. "I will step into the next room and slip out when I get the chance."

The parlor was of the old fashioned kind, with sliding doors separating it from the sitting room beyond. Martha was so flustered that she could do nothing. He stepped softly into the adjoining apartment, where he hoped to stay undisturbed until he gained a chance of quietly letting himself out at the front.

The servant waited until he vanished, when she hurried through the hall and opened the door, just as the impatient young lady gave another pull at the bell.

She admitted not only Miss Gilder, but her escort, Mr. Arthur Fairchild, who was laughing and chatting as though in his good humor.

"Step into the parlor," said she, "and wait while I run up stairs to see how auntie is. I won't be a moment."

"Mind you keep your promise," replied the young man, who entered the front room and seated himself on the same chair that was occupied by the other visitor a few minutes before.

Simpson heard the light footsteps trip up stairs, and then came the murmur of voices as the two ladies engaged in conversation, though none of the words was distinguishable.

Miss Gilder seemed to forget her promise to the young man below, for she was absent fully 15 minutes, during which he vented his impatience by humming several airs to himself and moving uneasily about the room. But he was a pretty good model of a lover, and when she appeared, radiant and happy, he said nothing in the way of reproach, but gently inquired:

"How is auntie?"

"She couldn't be better. She seems to have recovered entirely, though it would kill me to go through what she has with in the last few weeks."

"It is enough to startle any one, but there is no need why you should go through it."

"But what do you think she tells me? A man called here awhile ago and had a long talk with Martha."

"She has a right to have a man call on her, hasn't she, as much as other folks?" was the joce response of Mr. Fairchild.

"But there's something strange about it. Martha says it is the same person who saw me at Ellenville, to inquire about the property. That is what he pretended, but I believe it was something else."

"Now you want to make me jealous," persisted Arthur, who seemed determined not to be serious.

"Why won't you be sensible when?"

Further protest seemed to be checked by some sudden obstruction of the lips which sounded suspiciously like a kiss. Folson Simpson, in the other room, felt that he was acting a mean part in thus playing the eavesdropper to the couple, but how was he to help it?

"Whom do you suppose him to be, Miss Simpson?"

"One of those hateful detectives from New York. I am afraid Dr. Maidhoff made a great mistake."

"I don't think so. You are wrong, for there was a detective that was sent to Ellenville, but the doctor shut up his eyes so closely that he went back disgusted."

"Can't there be two of them, Sam?"

"Possibly there might have been, but it doesn't strike me as probable. If there were, what of it?"

"I will find out something, and then what shall we do?"

"Do nothing. It is sure to come out right, pet, but see here! It strikes me that it is rather cold in the parlor. There is more warmth in the other room. Let's try that."

"I guess it will be more pleasant there."

Mr. Arthur Fairchild sprang from his chair and slid back the doors, leading the way for his betrothed, who followed.

Fortunately Simpson was given a moment's warning. He was about to plunge into the dining room, in the desperate hope of making his way out through the kitchen, but the heavy looped curtains caught his eye, and in a twinkling he had unconsciously himself behind one of them, the folds veiling his figure as he stood bolt upright and motionless.

"I hope she won't take it into her head to rearrange these," he reflected, with a shudder. "If she does, I'm gone."

It was taking big chances, but the detective did it from what may be called a sense of duty or principle. He was confident that the young couple would let out some facts which he wanted to learn, in order to clear up what was yet dark concerning the rajah's ruby.

But in forming this hope he forgot for the time that they were betrothed lovers and could not be expected to talk of anything but themselves when they were alone and the opportunity so inviting.

"When do you go to New York?" she asked a moment after they were seated on the sofa, as near each other as they could get.

"This afternoon. I want to have the confounded business wound up and off my mind."

"I will be so glad when you do. It will be such a relief to us all. When do you return?"

"Tomorrow—that is, if you want me to do so."

"What a question! There, you hurt my hand—you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Auntie will hear such a loud kiss as that. Do stop, Arthur, or I will be real angry."



# SHIPS / T RENDEZVOUS.

Daily Gathering for the Grand Naval Review.

## TWENTY-FOUR VESSELS ON HAND.

More Are on Their Way to Hampton Roads—Crowds Flocking to Fortress Monroe to See the Monster Ships of Different Nations.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—Vessels have arrived at the rendezvous at Hampton Roads, for the grand naval review in New York harbor. Ships are there from Russia, France, England, Germany, Holland, Italy, Brazil, Spain, besides our own vessels. Other vessels are arriving daily. The Dutch frigate Van Speyk, the French gunboat Hussard, German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, and Teradair are the latest arrivals. Admiral Hopki, commanding the British squadron, visited Fortress Monroe, and his reception was one of the most interesting events since the arrival of the distinguished foreigners.

After making formal calls on the admiral and others he and all other commanding officers of the men-of-war in the port were called on by the Dolphin by Admiral Gherardi today. There are great crowds at Old Point Comfort and other resorts in this locality. The indications are that all places in this locality will be crowded before the week closes. The Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs of this city will go down to see the fleet on Sunday on a special train. The high school girls of this city go on a special train on Friday.

The scene around was a brilliant one. Several battalions of British troops, interspersed with the red coats of British marines, were granted liberty by the English commander deeming it safe to trust his crew upon a government reservation. A number of officers, in the traditional check cap and Norfolk jackets, also tried their legs ashore.

The arrival of Vice Admiral Hopkins, the first flag officer to join the American fleet, has settled the question of precedence, as it has been decided to give the lead to the nation whose flag officer should be first upon the scene, and not to that whose single vessel may have arrived. It was first believed that Russia would be given the position of honor.

### A Decision for Charles Lafferty.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—In the case of the Mantua and Hesterville Passenger Railway company, which has been a bone of contention between the traction company and the People's Traction company, in the supreme court, when the decision was handed down it divided, three justices in favor and three opposed to affirming, hence the opinion of the orphans' court stands and Charles Lafferty takes possession of the road. Justice Thompson was Raftery's attorney before the orphans' court and retired from the bench during the trial of the case.

### Big Failure in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, April 18.—A. G. Yates, the wholesale coal merchant of this city, and H. H. Warner of this city are involved financially. They indorsed for each other and notes have gone to protest. The bank of Monroe has filed two mortgages of \$100,000 each held against the property of Yates and Warner as collateral security. The amount of Mr. Yates' paper is nearly \$1,000,000, of which \$400,000 is due to Rochester banks.

### To Aid McLeod.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—It has been learned that the Finance Company of Pennsylvania has disposed of its 3,000 shares of New York and New England railroad stock, which were recently bought to aid ex-President McLeod of the Reading railroad in his efforts to gain control of the New York and New England. The stock was purchased at about \$29 and sold for about \$35.

### An Excess of Imports.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The bureau of statistics in its statement of foreign commerce for March, 1893, shows the excess of imports over exports to be \$28,075,000; for the three months ended March 31, \$61,916,000; for the nine months ended March 31, \$17,119,000; and for the 12 months ended March 31, \$53,626,000.

### A Pennsylvania Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Cleveland has granted a pardon to J. A. Nichols, sentenced in the United States district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1892, to two years imprisonment in the Western penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500 and costs for passing counterfeit coin.

### The Trouble Not Settled.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The trouble between Minister Egan and the Chilean authorities over the action of Mr. Egan in giving shelter and protection to Chilean refugees has not been adjusted. Secretary Gresham refused to say what action he had taken, although it is claimed he ordered the refugees released.

### A Railroad Collision.

FARWELL, Mich., April 18.—A collision occurred on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railroad about four miles north of here between a work train and a northbound passenger train. Two men were killed and several were badly injured. No passengers were hurt.

### Died of Typhus Fever.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—Annie Welsh, an Irish girl who emigrated from County Galway, Ireland, and at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. W. Welsh, 511 Third street, Allegheny, of typhus fever. She had only been in this city a few days. She had a clean bill from New York quarantine officers.

### The Remains Cremated.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The remains of Charles Longfellow, eldest son of the deceased poet, who died at Cambridge, Mass., were cremated at Germantown, Pa. There were no services at the crematory, and R. H. Dana of Boston alone witnessed the incineration.

### An Army Officer Killed.

CHICAGO, April 18.—One of Uncle Sam's big pieces of ordnance, a 12-inch mortar, shipped from its fastenings while being placed in position and Sergeant Joseph W. Warwick was killed. M. Kearns was fatally injured.

# FORAKER'S SENSATIONAL CHARGE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 18.—There was a sensational meeting of the house committee on corporations to consider the Strehli street railroad bill. The bill is pushed by the Cincinnati Consolidated Street railroad and Governor Foraker was one of the prominent legal lights who appeared in behalf of the bill. During his remarks Governor Foraker stated that he had been approached by a representative of the Martin cable-line, an opposition concern, and offered a fee of \$15,000 if he would induce the Consolidated to purchase the line. He was said to have refused the offer. A Cincinnati paper for certain legislation desired by the Consolidated which that paper is now fighting. He denounced the editor of an evening Republican paper at Cincinnati as an infamous liar and scoundrel and made other sensational exposures.

Both branches have resumed legislative work. House members of the conference committee to adjust appropriation bills are Messrs. Borwell, Ely and Boone. The senate members have not been appointed. It will be the policy to appoint men who will come to agreements by making concessions rather than prolong the session. The usual batch of local bills were introduced and passed in the house under suspension of the rules. One bill, by Mr. Lillard (Cincinnati), caused some comment. It provides that the Cincinnati Gas company may operate or purchase any existing electric light company's plant. Two resolutions were introduced in the house. One provides for the possible purchase of the famous old engine "General," captured by the Andrews raiders in Georgia. Mr. McConnell (Meigs) introduced a joint resolution to submit a constitutional amendment to the people. It seeks to amend section 3, article 13, of the constitution so as to knock out the double liability of stockholders, except where wages due operators or laborers are unpaid. It went over under the rules.

Senator Parker cannot perceive the beauty of a uniform system of calculating throughout the state. He introduced a bill in the senate to repeal the stained time law enacted some weeks ago through the efforts of Representative Taylor (Guernsey).

### New Electric Railway Proposed.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 18.—Within 12 months, it is said, Youngstown and Pittsburgh will be connected by an electric railway which will be constructed by a syndicate of eastern capitalists who will finance funds to build the line connecting Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Flyers will be run that will only make one stop between Youngstown, Pittsburgh and the Forest City. It is understood the electric lines in operation here and through the Beaver valley will form a combine with the new line.

### A Bold Lot of Thieves.

BOWLING GREEN, O., April 18.—The farmers in Bloom township have been so infested with thieves that they have organized an association and had it incorporated under the laws of the state for the purpose of detecting and arresting horse thieves and other criminals. Sneak thieves of late have got so bold as to drive to farmers' pigpens and load the pigs into their wagons and drive away.

### A Double Baby.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—A curious freak of nature is attracting attention on Breunel street, it being a double baby. The children are joined in the back by what appears to be a mere ligament of flesh. Both are perfectly formed. One is lively and apparently in perfect health, but the other lies asleep continuously and only takes nourishment when forced.

### Want Construction Hastened.

FINDLAY, O., April 18.—Charles Smith, superintendent of the Findlay Electric Railway company, has been appointed manager of the portion of the Putnam Bay and Western Electric system lying between here and Findlay. The company has secured a charter, and Mr. Smith has been instructed to hasten the construction of his portion of the road as rapidly as possible.

### Death of a Witness.

TIFFIN, O., April 18.—Leonard Gassman died very suddenly at Smith's boardinghouse, after a two days' illness of pneumonia. He was the only eye witness of the crime of Charles Merdle, now in jail here for the murder of Bernhard Wissler, in this city two months since. Gassman's death may have an important bearing in the case.

### Will Meet in May.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 18.—The national convention of the Farmers' union will be held in this city on the first Saturday in May, and upon its deliberations will depend the future success of both it and the pioneer organization, the Amalgamated association.

### Judge Nichols Dead.

NEW LISBON, O., April 18.—Judge W. A. Nichols, of the common pleas court, died. He was about 58 years old, and was serving his second term on the bench. His early appointment of his successor will be necessary.

### Cincinnati Painters' Strike.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The register at the headquarters of the striking painters shows over 1,100 men on the rolls. The bosses remain firm, and all prospects are for a long, bitter struggle extending far into the summer.

### Perished in the Fire.

WOOSTER, O., April 18.—The magnificent country residence of Joseph Herple, three miles north of the city, was destroyed by fire. Joseph Herple, Sr., aged 83, was burned to death. The loss is \$60,000, partially insured.

### Quit a Sweet Club.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—William Ronsheim, whose failure in business and forgeries have been the talk of the town for 10 days, has sent his resignation to the Phoenix club, the swell Hebrew social club of the city.

### Charged With Robbery.

COLUMBUS, O., April 18.—S. M. Langhlin, who has been a trusted employee of A. H. Borah, a South High street photographer, has been arrested upon a charge of robbing his employer's safe.

### A Paper Mill Burns.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 18.—The Columbian paper company's paper mill at Enon, six miles west, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$40,000.

# GRAPES.

An Abstract of an Address Delivered Before the Students of Agriculture, Ohio State University, by George W. Campbell, Delaware, O., President of the Ohio State Horticultural Society.

## PART I.

The history of the grape is almost coeval with the history of the human race; and from the earliest times it has held a high and honorable position among the fruits given by an all-wise Creator for the use of man.

There are probably not 150 varieties of grapes of native origin known or described in American books or catalogues which have much value either general or local. And one-third of that number would probably cover the entire list of those regarded as useful for vineyard culture east of the Rocky mountains. It is nevertheless true that many of the neglected or practically discarded varieties are of far better flavor and higher quality than those most popular with planters. Experience has shown that it is not the grapes of finest quality which are the most successful and profitable. Hardiness, vigorous growth, with healthy foliage, ability to carry an abundant crop to maturity, good size and fine appearance, especially if ripening or even coloring in time for early market—however poor may be the quality—are prized more highly than the finest grapes of less rugged constitution which require greater care and attention from their cultivators. An almost melancholy example of this statement is found in the variety called Champion, a black grape of fairly good appearance which has all the characteristics to recommend it for general use, except quality. This is so very poor, that if the choice were between the Champion and none, I should never taste a grape during my natural existence. And still I have been told repeatedly, by several large growers of grapes for market, that they have made more money from the same area of the plantations of the Champion, than from any other variety.

A brief consideration of some of the grapes which have attained the position of standard varieties, and also of new kinds which seem most promising, may be of interest and value. My remarks, however, will not apply to California, or other sections where the Vinifera, or foreign varieties, are successfully grown.

The Concord, which I think may be placed at the head of the list of American grapes, was originated by E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., and was first exhibited at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, at Boston, September 20, 1839. It was soon after introduced to the public and offered for sale at \$3 each plant. It soon attained a prominent position, and in the forty years which have followed, has been found to succeed in a larger area, and over a wider range of soil and climate than any other grape; and it is doubtless true that there are now more vines planted of this one variety than of all others combined.

In connection with the Concord, one of its seedlings which has attained a high reputation, the Worden, is worthy of special mention. This valuable grape was raised many years ago by Mr. N. Worden, of Minnetonka, N. Y., and seems to have all the good qualities of the Concord, with a period of ripening a week earlier. Its bunches and berries are fully as large, and its quality by some regarded better. Were it not for a skin tender and easily broken, which renders distasteful and long keeping difficult, it might even supersede its distinguished parent.

Soon after the appearance of the Concord, in 1846, the first exhibition of hybrid grapes was made by Mr. E. S. Rogers, of Salem, Mass. They were seedlings produced from crosses of several foreign varieties upon the mammoth fox grape of Massachusetts, and excited much interest among grape growers, though the claim of the originator, that his grapes were really hybrids or crosses, was questioned. Later experiments, however, by many others have dispelled these doubts, and many hybrid grapes have since been produced of greater or less importance. Several of Mr. Rogers' grapes have taken a place among standard varieties, and the Agrayam, Goethe, Herbert, Lindley, Massasoit, Merrimac, Salem and Wilder are found in most of the nurserymen's catalogues, and are successfully planted in many places where the winter temperature is not much below zero.

The Delaware grape, with which I became first acquainted in 1881, at Delaware, O., has since attained a national reputation, and in many places is largely planted on account of its fine quality. The vine is of moderate growth, but hardy and productive, its principal defect being a delicacy of foliage which renders it susceptible to the attacks of parasitic fungi.

Moore's Early, originated by John R. Moore, of Concord, Mass., in 1872, and introduced in 1877, after being awarded a \$50 prize by the Massachusetts Horticultural society as the best new early seedling of that year, has attained much popularity, and is largely planted as a good, early variety of Concord parentage, but not quite as productive or vigorous in growth as its parent.

It has larger berries, but smaller clusters, its chief value being found in its ripening ten days or two weeks earlier.

The Pocklington, also a Concord seedling, is the largest and most attractive of this class of native grapes, sometimes called "Golden Pocklington," from its color when well grown and perfectly ripened. It was originated by Mr. John Pocklington, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., first exhibited at Rochester, N. Y., in 1877, where it received a first premium. It is quite popular as a market grape, and is now largely planted. The vine is hardy, healthy and productive, berries and clusters very large, quality good. Ripens a week or ten days later than the Concord, and is inclined to overbear.

The Niagara grape, which originated at Lockport, N. Y., appeared about the same time as the Pocklington, but its introduction for general planting was delayed

by restrictions imposed by its introducers. It is claimed to be a seedling cross of Concord and Cassadaga, the latter a small grape of the Subrusca type, of little or no value. The Niagara has acquired a fair standing among our native grapes, and has proven profitable in many localities.

Empire State, I think, has not proven successful, and does not appear to have justified the recommendations which accompanied its introduction, nor the extravagant price of \$4,000 said to have been paid its originator for its ownership and control. It is a white grape of handsome appearance, and has some good points, but has not fulfilled the expectations of planters, and does not appear to have attained popularity except as an amateur variety for garden planting. It was claimed by its originator to be a cross of Hartford and Clinton.

Moore's Diamond, a later introduction, raised by Jacob Moore, of Rochester, N. Y., has met with favor in some places and is a fine grape, both in appearance and quality. The vine is vigorous and foliage healthy. So far as I have tested it, want of fruitfulness has been a serious defect during the three years I have had it in bearing.

The Witt grape, originated by the late Michael Witt, of Columbus, O., is a later introduction, not extensively planted, but seems a promising and worthy variety. It is also of Concord parentage, with large berries and handsome clusters; color white or light yellowish green; flavor fine, pulp tender, with few and small seeds. Vine hardy and healthy, with rather slender growth. It is difficult to propagate, either from single eyes under glass or out-door cuttings, and this will prevent its rapid increase or sale at popular prices for large planting.

The Colerain, which appeared soon after, is of the same general character, also white or light green, was raised by Mr. Wm. Bundy, of Colerain, Belmont county, O. It differs from the Witt in being of more vigorous growth, and easier of propagation. In quality much the same, berries and clusters somewhat smaller. Period of ripening the same about one week earlier than Concord.

The Green Mountain, another white or light green grape, also known under the name of Winchell, promises to be valuable, not only for good quality, but for extreme earliness. It is said to have originated in the Green Mountain region of Vermont, and to be both hardy and productive. It is of medium size both in bunch and berry, but promises to be a genuine acquisition for general planting, and is one of the earliest to ripen of all our native grapes.

The Catawba, one of the earliest grapes of my acquaintance, has held a high position for seventy years or more, and is still largely planted where conditions for its success are favorable, and when well ripened is one of our best varieties.

The Brighton, which was produced by Jacob Moore, of Rochester, has deservedly obtained much favor, and is now quite extensively planted. It is a cross of Concord and Diana Hamburg, having both the Concord and the Catawba (the latter through the Diana) and the Black Hamburg in its composition. It is usually healthy and vigorous growth, large and handsome clusters, with early ripening, will probably continue its popularity notwithstanding some serious defects. It is not hardy in severe winters without protection. Its blossoms are imperfect, consequently liable to partial failure and loose clusters in unfavorable seasons, and it does not retain its fine character and flavor long after maturity.

The Brilliant is a beautiful red grape, originated and introduced by Prof. T. V. Munson, of Denison, Tex., a cross of Lindley and Delaware, having the vigorous growth of the former, with large compact and handsome clusters, and very nearly the high flavor and fine quality of the Delaware. The vine is hardy, with abundant healthy foliage, and perfect blossoms. The clusters are truly brilliant in color, ripening earlier than Concord, and it keeps well, both on the vine and after being gathered. After three years' fruiting, I regard it as very promising for general usefulness.

The Mayor is a small, red grape from Canada, somewhat resembling the Delaware, similar in growth, with healthier foliage and ripening a little earlier. In quality inferior to Delaware, with smaller clusters often loose and straggling by reason of imperfect blossoms. It does not seem to have much to recommend it, except healthy growth and early ripening.

The Woodruff red, said to be a Concord seedling, comes from Ann Arbor, Mich. It is a very large and handsome grape, of good quality, and has attained a fair degree of popularity for market and general use. The vine is a very strong grower and abundant bearer, perfectly hardy, requiring no protection in winter; foliage healthy, blossoms perfect, fruit ripens about with Concord, hangs well upon the vine, and keeps remarkably well after gathering. Before fully ripened, it has too much of the native aroma called foxiness, but as in the Niagara and Pocklington, it almost disappears with perfect maturity, with no more than is to most persons agreeable. I believe it will retain a high position among the most successful and valuable grapes. The Woodruff and the Pocklington were the only varieties in my collection which were perfectly hard at Delaware, the past severe winter of 1891-92 and bore full crops where fruit buds were much injured or entirely destroyed on all others.

The Eaton grape which was introduced a few years since as a new variety from Massachusetts, has attracted attention for large size and fine appearance. The vine is vigorous, with coarse, heavy foliage, resembling the old and neglected Union Village. The quality of the Eaton is not as good as the Concord, and the vine not as hardy in winter. For about twenty years I have had in my garden a variety which seems in every aspect identical with the Eaton, and I believe it to be the same.

## She Committed Suicide.

Mrs. F. O. Cone, at Paris left this letter: "My husband—Forgive me if I cannot, you trouble, but I suffer so. You do not know what these long, wakeful, wretched nights are to me, and I am so tired, darling—the pain will never be better. It is not easy to take my own life, but I have been sick so long. Good-by, my husband, I love you—your wife." This is but one of thousands that give up, instead of using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and being speedily cured of their wretchedness. Go to Z. T. Baltzly and get an elegant book and trial bottle free.

## Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Eczema, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

## See the World's Fair for Fifteen cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you pre-paid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page view of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. Buckley & Co., Chicago, Ill.

## THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 13¢; foreign, special marks, 10¢; BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 24¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 23¢; tancy country roll, 22¢; low grades and cooking, 10¢; grease, 6¢.

CHEESE—Ohio finest, full make, 12¢; New York, 12¢; full make, 11¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 10¢; full make, 10¢; Limburger, full make, 14¢; Ohio Swiss, 15¢; low, as to quality; Swiss loaves, 10¢; full, 12¢.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75¢; 8¢ per pair, as to size; small, 60¢; ducks, 75¢; geese, 10¢; turkeys, 12¢; 14¢ per pound; spring chickens, 16¢; 17¢ per pound; ducks, 16¢; 18¢ per pound; turkeys, 16¢; 18¢ per pound; geese, 9¢; 10¢ per pound.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 74¢; No. 2 red, 73¢; No. 3 red, 68¢; No. 4 red, 64¢.

WHEAT—No. 1 yellow ear, 49¢; No. 2 yellow ear, 48¢; No. 3 yellow ear, 47¢; No. 4 yellow ear, 46¢; No. 5 yellow ear, 45¢; No. 6 yellow ear, 44¢; No. 7 yellow ear, 43¢; No. 8 yellow ear, 42¢; No. 9 yellow ear, 41¢; No. 10 yellow ear, 40¢.

WHEAT—No. 1 white, 30¢; No. 2 white, 29¢; No. 3 white, 28¢; No. 4 white, 27¢; No. 5 white, 26¢; No. 6 white, 25¢; No. 7 white, 24¢; No. 8 white, 23¢; No. 9 white, 22¢; No. 10 white, 21¢.

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## Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The cure does greatly benefit; 75 cents. Sold by Morgenthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon.

## Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest; 50 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

## "I Am So Tired."